

BELL'S ILLUSTRATED CLASSICS

HORACE
ODES . BOOK I

C.G.BOTTING B.A.





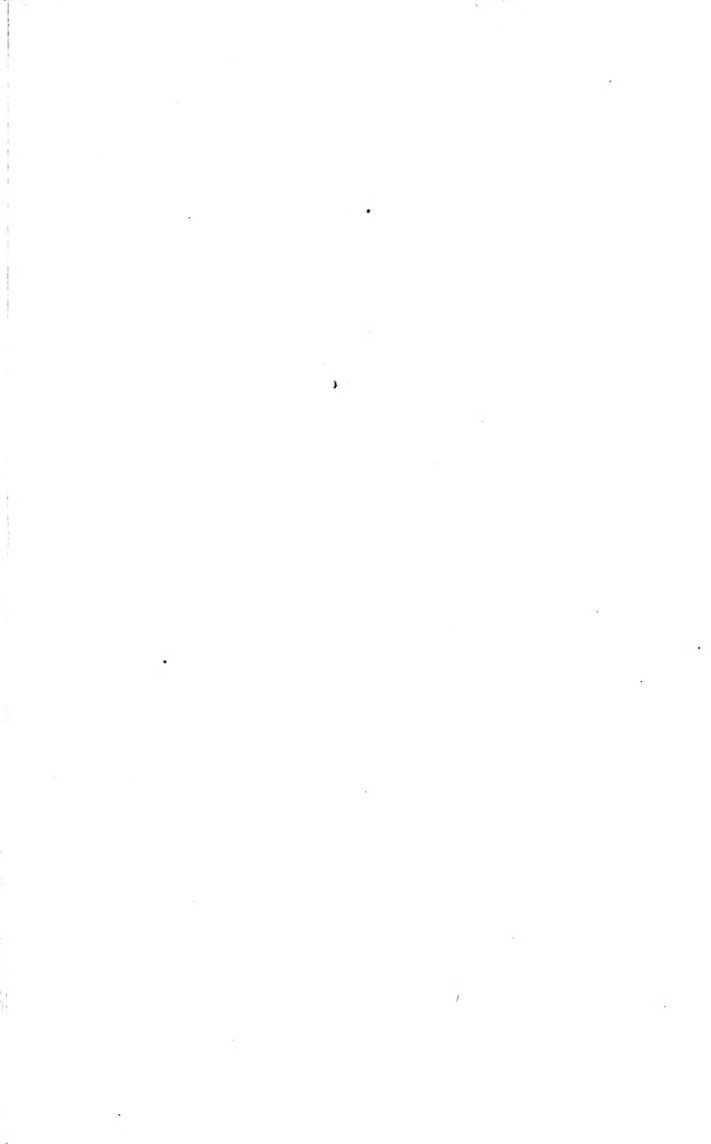
Odes

I

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I

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BELL'S ILLUSTRATED CLASSICAL SERIES

EDITED BY E. C. MARCHANT, M.A.

Classical Master at St. Paul's School

THE ODES OF HORACE

BOOK I



AUGUSTUS CAESAR.

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HORATI CARMINUM

LIBER I

EDITED BY

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PREFACE

My object in this little book has been to keep in view the requirements of the student working with or without a translation for the ordinary public examinations, and at the same time those of the schoolboy to whom the use of a translation is prohibited. The former will, I hope, find the Vocabulary of Proper Names and the Appendices useful for getting up the grammatical and subject matter; while in the notes I have translated the more difficult passages, so that the average boy may have enough to exercise his ingenuity without finding the task a hopeless one. My aim has been that a pupil of ordinary intelligence *can* obtain a fair knowledge of the book without reference to any other work on the subject: it seems to me inconsistent to give a boy a vocabulary, presumably to save him the unnecessary labour of turning over the leaves of a Lexicon, and yet refer him to a Classical Dictionary for historical allusions.

I acknowledge my deep indebtedness to the editions of Wickham and Page, to the translation by Lee and Lonsdale, and to Gildersleeve and Lodge's Latin Grammar.

I shall be most grateful for any corrections or suggestions.

C. G. BOTTING.

LONDON,
April 19, 1899.

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INTRODUCTION



LIFE OF HORACE.

Birth. Quintus Horatius Flaccus was born in B.C. 65 at Venusia in Apulia. His father was a freedman, who, however, had ceased to be a slave before the birth of his son. He then became a collector of taxes, and managed to make enough money to buy a small farm.

Early Education at Rome. Though not rich he gave his son a good education. At the age of twelve Horace went to Rome, where he attended the school of Orbilius, whose flogging power so impressed his pupil that, in after life, he calls him *plagosus Orbilius*, 'Orbilius of many blows.'

Completed at Athens. Horace's education was completed at Athens. This would correspond to a modern University career. While he was in that city Brutus came there, after the death of Caesar in 44, and Horace joined his army.

Fights at Philippi. He received the rank of military tribune (roughly corresponding to our lieutenant), and fought at Philippi: in one of his odes (II. 7. 9) he tells us how he fled with the vanquished republicans, leaving his shield on the field of battle.

Returns to Rome. After obtaining a pardon from the victorious party he devoted himself to peaceful pursuits in Rome. His paternal estate had been confiscated, but he obtained sufficient money to purchase a clerkship in the quaestor's office, devoting his leisure to poetry.

Introduced to Maecenas and Augustus. His poems attracted the notice of Virgil and Varius, who introduced him to Maecenas (B.C. 39), the minister of Augustus, and a generous patron of literature. Horace soon became his intimate friend and a valued member of the literary coterie that lived under his patronage, and comprised nearly all the prominent men of talent in Rome. From Maecenas Horace received a Sabine farm sufficient to maintain him in comfort for the rest of his life. To Maecenas also he owed his introduction to Augustus who had a high opinion of his poems, some of which were written at his request.

Death. Horace died in B.C. 8, aged nearly fifty-seven.

Appearance. Horace has left us a description of his appearance. He was short and dark, and in later years grew fat. His health was not always good, and he suffered from an affliction of the eyes.

Character. Though on the whole frugal and abstemious, Horace enjoyed conviviality. Though of a quick temper he was not malicious, and seems to have been an agreeable companion and a warm-hearted friend. He refers to Virgil with affectionate appreciation, and he is never tired of reiterating his gratitude to Maecenas. He was essentially a man of the world and strongly disclaims the position of a philosopher; if anything he was an Epicurean, but not in a speculative sense of the term. He was never married.

HIS POEMS.

Horace's works are :—

1. The *Epodes*: these are the least successful of his poems. They are flat, immature, and often deliberately coarse.

2. The *Odes* in four books and the *Carmen Saeculare*. These comprise many and various subjects. Some are playful love poems, some are addressed to friends. Many are of a patriotic nature, written at the suggestion of Augustus.

3. The *Satires*: full of kindly criticism and never malevolent.

4. The *Epistles*: these show an advance on the *Satires*, which in subject matter they somewhat resemble, being marked by a maturity of taste and refinement.

5. The *Ars Poetica*: a discussion of dramatic poetry. It has exercised a considerable influence on the development of the drama.

Horace cannot perhaps from every point of view be described as a great artist; and yet his poems have perhaps found more favour with posterity than the work of any of his contemporaries. No Roman poet has been so frequently quoted in English books or in every-day conversation. While not distinguished for any especial originality of thought his poems have always been found to possess a certain irresistible charm, and his good sense, his broad humanity, his perfect urbanity cannot fail to appeal to his readers.

But if the ideas in his poems are not remarkably original, their form is unexceptionable. As a master of metre he is pre-eminent. While taking the metres of Greek predecessors, tuning Greek measures to the

Italian lyre,' he has in many cases improved upon his models. Ovid calls him *numerosus Horatius*, 'Horace of many metres.' His philosophy may be trite and commonplace, his passion half-hearted and superficial, but the exquisite workmanship of the Odes will ensure their claim to recognition as long as Latin literature is read.

Of the many attempts to translate Horace few can be said to have achieved any real success. He is a master of the art of expressing a great deal with a small expenditure of energy, and a translator has to choose between spoiling a fine point by expansion or omitting it altogether. The best prose translation is that by Lee and Lonsdale. Of verse translations there are many, the best, perhaps, being that of Conington. Ode I. 5 is given below as a specimen of this translation:—

'What slender youth, besprinkled with perfume,
Courts you on roses in some grotto's shade?
Fair Pyrrha, say, for whom
Your yellow hair you braid,

'So trim, so simple! Ah! how oft shall he
Lament that faith can fail, that gods can change,
Viewing the rough black sea
With eyes to tempests strange,

'Who now is basking in your golden smile,
And dreams of you still fancy-free, still kind,
Poor fool, nor knows the guile
Of the deceitful wind!

'Woe to the eyes you dazzle without cloud
Untried! For me, they show in yonder fane
My dripping garments, vow'd
To Him who curbs the main.'

The following is Milton's translation of the same Ode:—

- ‘What slender youth, bedew’d with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roses in some pleasant cave,
Pyrrha? For whom bind’st thou
In wreaths thy golden hair,
‘Plain in thy neatness? O how oft shall he
On faith and changed gods complain, and seas
Rough with black winds, and storms
Unwonted shall admire!
‘Who now enjoys thee credulous, all gold,
Who always vacant, always amiable
Hopes thee, of flattering gales
Unmindful. Hapless they
‘T’ whom thou untried seem’st fair. Me, in my vow’d
Picture, the sacred wall declares to have hung
My dank and dropping weeds
To the stern god of sea.’

METRES.

1. The *Alcaic*, named after Alcaeus, the Greek lyric poet of Lesbos who invented it.

— | — — | — — || — — | — — —
 — | — — | — — | — — | — — —
 — | — — | — — | — — | — — —
 — — — | — — — | — — — | — — —

Odes 9, 16, 17, 26, 27, 29, 31, 34, 35, 37 are written in this metre.

It has been employed by Tennyson in his ode to Milton, beginning—

Oh mighty-mouthed inventor of harmonies,
Oh skilled to sing of Time and Eternity,
God-gifted organ-voice of England,
Milton, a name to resound for ages.

6 THE ODES OF HORACE—BOOK I

2. The *Sapphic*, so called from Sappho, the Greek poetess of Lesbos.

First three lines—

— ∪ | — — | — || ∪ ∪ | — ∪ | — ∅

Last line—

— ∪ ∪ | — ∅

Odes 2, 10, 12, 20, 22, 25, 30, 32, 38 are written in this metre. It has been employed with great success by Swinburne: also in the famous—

Needy knife-grinder, whither art thou going?
Long is the way, thy wheel is out of order:
Cold is the wind, thy coat has got a hole in't.
So have thy breeches.

In this, however, the rules for short and long are not strictly followed.

3. The *Asclepiad* metres: said to be called after their inventor, but nothing is known of him.

First Asclepiad: used in Ode 1—

— — | — ∪ ∪ | — || — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∅

Second Asclepiad: used in Odes 3, 13, 19, 36—

— — | — ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∅
— — | — ∪ ∪ — |' — ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∅

Third Asclepiad: used in Odes 6, 15, 24, 33.

First three lines—

— — | — ∪ ∪ — || — ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∅

Last line—

— — | — ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∅

Fourth Asclepiad: used in Odes 5, 14, 21, 23.

First two lines—

— — | — ∪ ∪ — || — ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∅

Third line—

— — | — ∪ ∪ — | ∅

Fourth line—

— — | — ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∅

Fifth Asclepiad: used in Odes 11, 18—

— — | — ∪ ∪ — || — ∪ ∪ — || — ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∅

4. The *Alcmanian*: used in Odes 7, 28—

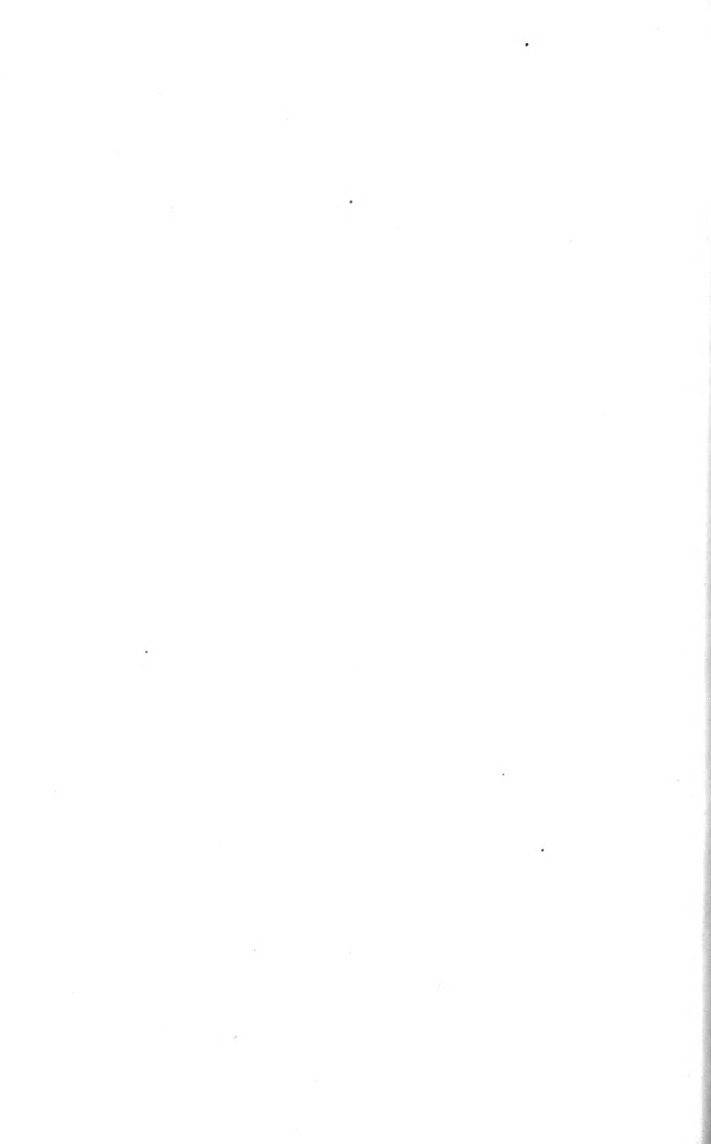
— ∞ | — ∞ | — || ∞ | — ∞ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪
— ∞ | — ∞ | — ∪ ∪ — ∅

5. The *Fourth Archilochian*: used in Ode 4—

— ∞ | — ∞ | — ∞ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ — ∪ | — ∅
∅ — | ∪ — ∅ | — | ∪ — | ∪ — | ∅

6. The *Major Sapphic*: used in Ode 8—

— ∪ ∪ | — ∪ — ∅
— ∪ | — — | — ∪ ∪ — | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ | — ∅





A CHARIOT RACE.

C A R M I N U M

LIBER PRIMUS

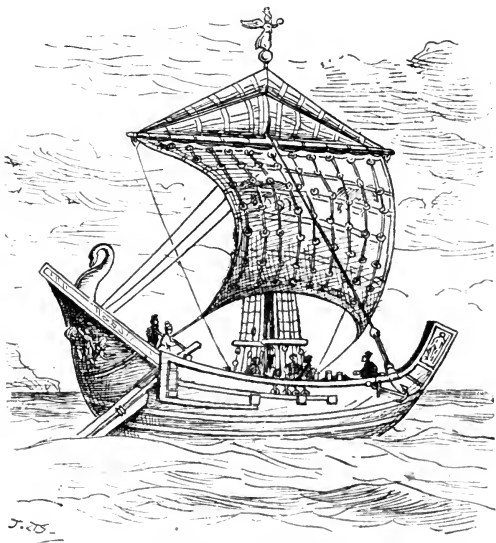


I.

Maecenas atavis edite regibus,
 o et praesidium et dulce decus meum :
 sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
 collegisse iuvat, metaque fervidis
 evitata rotis palmaque nobilis
 terrarum dominos evehit ad deos ;
 hunc, si mobilium turba Quiritium

certat tergeminis tollere honoribus :
 illum, si proprio condidit horreo
 quicquid de Libycis verritur areis.
 gaudentem patrios findere sarculo

10



A ROMAN MERCHANT-SHIP.

agros Attalicis condicionibus
 numquam dimoveas, ut trabe Cypria
 Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare ;
 luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum
 mercator metuens otium et oppidi
 laudat rura sui : mox reficit rates

15

quassas, indocilis pauperiem pati.
 est qui nec veteris pocula Massici
 nec partem solido demere de die 20
 spernit, nunc viridi membra sub arbuto
 stratus, nunc ad aquae lene caput sacrae.
 multos castra iuvant et lituo tubae
 permixtus sonitus bellaque matribus
 detestata. manet sub Iove frigido 25
 venator tenerae coniugis immemor,
 seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus,
 seu rupit teretes Marsus aper plāgas.
 me doctarum hederæ præmia frontium
 dis miscent superis, me gelidum nemus 30
 Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori
 secernunt populo, si neque tibiae
 Euterpe cohibet nec Polyhymnia
 Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton.
 quod si me lyricis vatibus inseres, 35
 sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

II.

Iam satis terris nivis atque dirae
 grandinis misit pater et rubente
 dextera sacras iaculatus arces
 terruit urbem,
 terruit gentes, grave ne rediret 5
 saeculum Pyrrhae nova monstra questae,
 omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos
 visere montes.

piscium et summa genus haesit ulmo,
nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, 10
et superiecto pavidæ natarunt
aequore dammae.

vidimus flavum Tiberim retortis
litore Etrusco violenter undis
ire deiectum monumenta regis 15
templaque Vestae,

Iliae dum se nimium querenti
iactat ultorem, vagus et sinistra
labitur ripa Iove non probante u-
xorius annis. 20

audiet cives acuisse ferrum,
quo graves Persae melius perirent,
audiet pugnas vitio parentum
rara iuventus.

quem vocet divum populus ruentis 25
imperii rebus? prece qua fatigent
virgines sanctae minus audientem
carmina Vestam?

cui dabit partes scelus expiandi
Iuppiter? tandem venias precamur 30
nube candentes umeros amictus,
augur Apollo;

sive tu mavis, Erycina ridens,
quam Iocus circum volat et Cupido;
sive neglectum genus et nepotes 35
respicis auctor,

heu nimis longo satiate ludo,
quem iuvat clamor galeaeque leves,
acer et Mauri peditis cruentum
vultus in hostem ;

40

sive mutata iuvenem figura
ales in terris imitaris, almae
filius Maiaë, patiens vocari
Caesaris ultor :

serus in caelum redeas diuque
laetus intersis populo Quirini,
neve te nostris vitiis iniquum
ocior aura

45

tollat ; hic magnos potius triumphos,
hic ames dici pater atque princeps,
neu sinas Medos equitare inultos
te duce, Caesar.

50

III.

Sic te diva potens Cypri,
sic fratres Helenae, lucida sidera,
ventorumque regat pater

obstrictis aliis praeter Iapyga,
navis, quae tibi creditum

5

debes Vergilium, finibus Atticis
reddas incolumem precor
et serves animae dimidium meae.

illi robur et aes triplex

circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci

10

commisit pelago ratem
 primus, nec timuit praecipitem Africum
 decertantem Aquilonibus,
 nec tristes Hyadas, nec rabiem Noti,



DAEDALUS.

quo non arbiter Hadriae
 maior, tollere seu ponere vult freta.
 quem mortis timuit gradum,
 qui siccis oculis monstra natantia,

qui vidit mare turbidum et
infames scopulos Acroceraunia? 20
nequiquam deus abscidit
prudens Oceano dissociabili
terras, si tamen impiae
non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.
audax omnia perpeti 25
gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas :
audax Iapeti genus
ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit ;
post ignem aetheria domo
subductum macies et nova febrium 30
terris incubuit cohors,
semotique prius tarda necessitas
leti corripuit gradum.
expertus vacuum Daedalus aera
pinnis non homini datis ; 35
perrupit Acheronta Hercules labor.
nil mortalibus ardui est :
caelum ipsum petimus stultitia, neque
per nostrum patimur scelus
iracunda Iovem ponere fulmina. 40

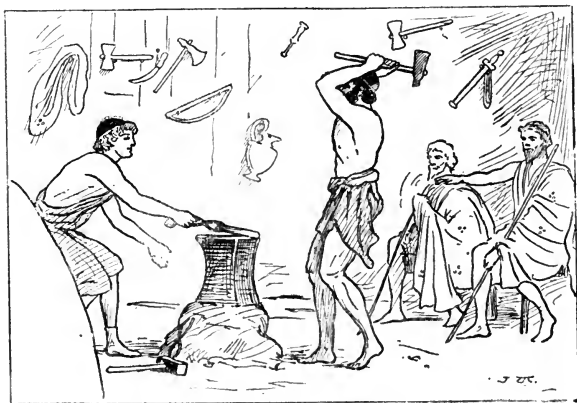
IV.

Solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni,
trahuntque siccas machinae carinas,
ac neque iam stabulis gaudet pecus aut arator igni,
nec prata canis albicant pruinis.
iam Cytherea choros ducit Venus imminente luna, 5
iunctaeque Nymphis Gratiae decentes

alterno terram quatunt pede, dum graves Cy-
clopum

Vulcanus ardens urit officinas.

nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput impedire
myrto,
aut flore, terrae quem ferunt solutae; 10



A BLACKSMITH'S WORKSHOP.

nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis,
seu poscat agna sive malit haedo.
pallida mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas
regumque turres. o beate Sesti,
vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat incohare
longam. 15

iam te premet nox fabulaeque manes
et domus exilis Plutonia: quo simul mearis.
nec regna vini sortiere talis

nec tenerum Lycidan mirabere, quo calet iuventus
nunc omnis et mox virgines tepebunt. 20

V.

Quis multa gracilis te puer in rosa
perfusus liquidis urget odoribus
grato, Pyrrha, sub antro?
cui flavam religas comam,

simplex munditiis? heu quotiens fidem 5
mutatosque deos flebit et aspera
nigris aequora ventis
emirabitur insolens,

qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea.
qui semper vacuum, semper amabilem 10
sperat, nescius aurae
fallacis. miseri quibus

intemptata nites: me tabula sacer
votiva paries indicat uvida
suspendisse potenti 15
vestimenta maris deo.

VI.

Scriberis Vario fortis et hostium
victor Maeonii carminis alite,
quam rem cumque ferox navibus aut equis
miles te duce gesserit.

nos, Agrippa, neque haec dicere, nec gravem 5
 Pelidae stomachum cedere nescii,
 nec cursus duplicis per mare Ulixei,
 nec saevam Pelopis domum

conamur, tenues grandia, dum pudor
 imbellisque lyrae Musa potens vetat 10
 laudes egregii Caesaris et tuas
 culpa deterere ingeni.

quis Martem tunica tectum adamantina
 digne scripserit aut pulvere Troico
 nigrum Merionen aut ope Palladis 15
 Tydiden superis parem ?

nos convivia, nos proelia virginum
 sectis in iuvenes unguibus acrium
 cantamus vacui, sive quid urimur,
 non praeter solitum leves. 20

VII.

Laudabunt alii claram Rhodon aut Mytilenen
 aut Ephesum bimarisve Corinthi
 moenia vel Baccho Thebas vel Apolline Delphos
 insignes aut Thessala Tempe ;
 sunt quibus unum opus est intactae Palladis urbem
 carmine perpetuo celebrare et 6
 undique decerptam fronti praeponere olivam ;
 plurimus in Iunonis honorem
 aptum dicet equis Argos ditiesque Mycenae :
 me nec tam patiens Lacedaemon 10

nec tam Larissae percussit campus opimae
quam domus Albunae resonantis
et praeceps Anio ac Tiburni lucus et uda
mobilibus pomaria rivis.

albus ut obscuro deterget nubila caelo 15
saepe Notus neque parturit imbres
perpetuos, sic tu sapiens finire memento
tristitiam vitaeque labores

molli, Plance, mero, seu te fulgentia signis
castra tenent seu densa tenebit 20

Tiburis umbra tui. Teucer Salamina patremque
cum fugeret, tamen uda Lyaeo

tempora populea fertur vinxisse corona,
sic tristes affatus amicos :

‘quo nos cumque feret melior fortuna parente, 25
ibimus, o socii comitesque !

nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro :
certus enim promisit Apollo

ambiguam tellure nova Salamina futuram.
o fortes peioraque passi 30

mecum saepe viri, nunc vino pellite curas :
cras ingens iterabimus aequor.’

VIII.

Lydia, dic, per omnes

te deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando
perdere, cur aprium

oderit campum, patiens pulveris atque solis.

cur neque militaris 5
 inter aequales equitat, Gallica nec lupatis
 temperat ora frenis?
 cur timet flavum Tiberim tangere? cur olivum
 sanguine viperino
 cautius vitat neque iam livida gestat armis 10
 bracchia, saepe disco,
 saepe trans finem iaculo nobilis expedito?
 quid latet, ut marinae
 filium dicunt Thetidis sub lacrimosa Troiae
 funera, ne virilis 15
 cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet ca-
 tervas?

IX.

Vides ut alta stet nive candidum
 Soracte nec iam sustineant onus
 silvae laborantes geluque
 flumina constiterint acuto.

dissolve frigus ligna super foco 5
 large reponens atque benignius
 deprome quadrimum Sabina,
 o Thaliarche, merum diota.

permitte divis cetera; qui simul
 stravere ventos aequore fervido 10
 deproeliantes, nec cupressi
 nec veteres agitantur orni.

quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, et
quem fors dierum cumque dabit, lucro
appone, nec dulces amores 15
sperne puer neque tu choreas.

donec virenti canities abest
morosa. nunc et campus et areae
lenesque sub noctem susurri
composita repetantur hora, 20

nunc et latentis proditor intimo
gratus puellae risus ab angulo
pignusque dereptum lacertis
aut digito male pertinaci.

X.

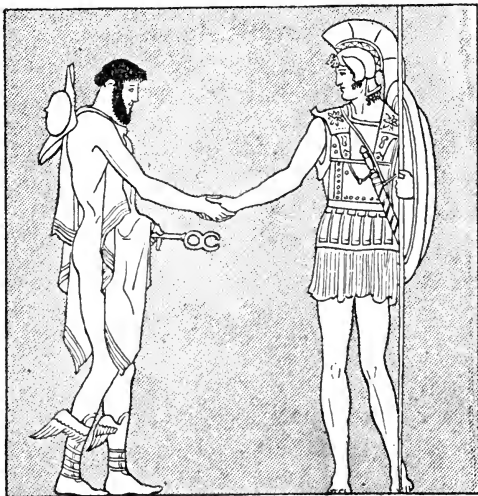
Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis,
qui feros cultus hominum recentum
voce formasti catus et decorae
more palaestrae,

te canam, magni Iovis et deorum 5
nuntium curvaeque lyrae parentem,
callidum quicquid placuit iocoso
condere furto.

te, boves olim nisi reddidisses
per dolum amotas, puerum minaci 10
voce dum terret, viduus pharetra
risit Apollo.

quin et Atridas duce te superbos
 Ilio dives Priamus relicto
 Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Troiae
 castra fefellit.

15



HERMES WITH A GREEK WARRIOR.

tu pias laetis animas reponis
 sedibus virgaque levem coerces
 aurea turbam, superis deorum
 gratus et imis.

20

XI.

Tu ne quaesieris (scire nefas) quem mihi, quem
tibi

finem di dederint, Leuconoe, nec Babylonios
temptaris numeros. ut melius, quicquid erit, pati!
seu plures hiemes seu tribuit Iuppiter ultimam,
quæ nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare 5
Tyrrhenum: sapias, vina liques et spatio brevi
spem longam reseces. dum loquimur, fugerit in-
vida

aetas: carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.

XII.

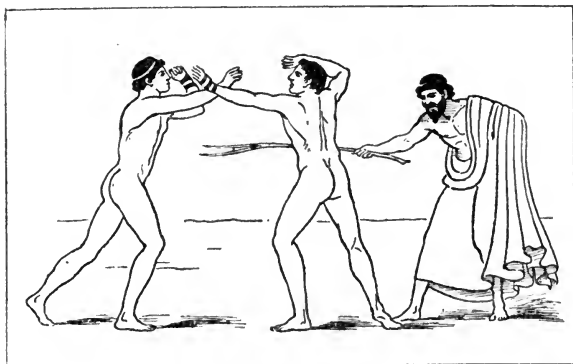
Quem virum aut heroa lyra vel acri
tibia sumis celebrare, Clio,
quem deum? cuius recinet iocosa
nomen imago

aut in umbrosis Heliconis oris
aut super Pindo gelidove in Haemo?
unde vocalem temere insecutæ
Orphea silvæ

arte materna rapidos morantem
fluminum lapsus celeresque ventos, 10
blandum et auritas fidibus canoris
ducere quercus.

quid prius dicam solitis parentis
 laudibus, qui res hominum ac deorum,
 qui mare ac terras, variisque mundum 15
 temperat horis?

unde nil maius generatur ipso
 nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum;
 proximos illi tamen occupavit
 Pallas honores, 20



BOXERS AND TRAINER.

proeliis audax; neque te silebo,
 Liber, et saevis inimica Virgo
 beluis, nec te, metuende certa
 Phoebe sagitta.

dicam et Alciden puerosque Ledae, 25
 hunc equis, illum superare pugnis
 nobilem; quorum simul alba nautis
 stella refulsit,

defluit saxis agitatus umor,
 concidunt venti fugiuntque nubes,
 et minax, quod sic voluere, ponto
 unda recumbit.

30



AUGUSTUS ENTHRONED.

Romulum post hos prius, an quietum
 Pompili regnum memorem, an superbos
 Tarquini fascēs, dubito, an Catonis
 nobile letum.

35

Regulum et Scauros animaeque magnae
 prodigum Paulum superante Poeno
 gratus insigni referam camēna
 Fabriciumque.

40

hunc et incompertis Curium capillis
 utilem bello tulit et Camillum
 saeva paupertas et, avitus apto
 cum lare fundus.

crescit occulto velut arbor aevo 45
 fama Marcelli; micat inter omnes
 Iulium sidus velut inter ignes
 luna minores.

gentis humanae pater atque custos,
 orte Saturno, tibi cura magni 50
 Caesaris fati data: tu secundo
 Caesare regnes.

ille seu Parthos Latio imminentes
 egerit iusto domitos triumpho
 sive subiectos Orientis orae 55
 Seras et Indos,

te minor latum reget aequus orbem;
 tu gravi curru quaties Olympum,
 tu parum castis inimica mittes
 fulmina lucis. 60

XIII.

Cum tu, Lydia, Telephi
 cervicem roseam, cerea Telephi
 laudas bracchia, vae meum
 fervens difficili bile tumet iecur.
 tunc nec mens mihi nec color 5
 certa sede manet, umor et in genas

furtim labitur, arguens
 quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus.
uror, seu tibi candidos
 turparunt umeros immodicae mero 10
rixae, sive puer furens
 impressit memorem dente labris notam.
non, si me satis audias,
 speres perpetuum dulcia barbare
laedentem oscula, quae Venus 15
 quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit.
felices ter et amplius,
 quos inrupta tenet copula nec malis
divulsus querimoniis
 suprema citius solvet amor die. 20

XIV.

O navis, referent in mare te novi
fluctus! o quid agis? fortiter occupa
 portum! nonne vides ut
 nudum remigio latus
et malus celeri saucius Africo 5
antennaeque gemant ac sine funibus
 vix durare carinae
 possint imperiosius
aequor? non tibi sunt integra lintea,
non di, quos iterum pressa voces malo. 10
 quamvis Pontica pinus,
 silvae filia nobilis,

iacetes et genus et nomen inutile,
nil pictis timidus navita puppibus
fidit. tu nisi ventis
debés ludibrium, cave.

15

nuper sollicitum quae mihi taedium,
nunc desiderium curaque non levis,
interfusa nitentes
vites aequora Cycladas.

XV.

Pastor cum traheret per freta navibus
Idaeis Helenen perfidus hospitam,
ingrato celeres obruit otio
ventos ut caneret fera

Nereus fata: 'mala ducis avi domum,
quam multo repetet Graecia milite,
coniurata tuas rumpere nuptias
et regnum Priami vetus.

5

heu heu, quantus equis, quantus adest viris
sudor! quanta moves funera Dardanae
genti! iam galeam Pallas et aegida
currusque et rabiem parat.

10

nequiquam Veneris praesidio ferox
pectes caesariem grataque feminis
imbelli cithara carmina divides;
nequiquam thalamo graves

15

hastas et calami spicula Cnosii
 vitabis strepitumque et celerem sequi
 Aiace : tamen, heu, serus adulteros
 crines pulvere collines.

20



PALLAS ATHENE.

non Laertiaden, exitium tuæ
 gentis, non Pylum Nestora respicis ?
 urgent inpavidi te Salaminii

Teucer, te Sthenelus sciens

pugnae, sive opus est imperitare equis.
 non auriga piger. Merionen quoque
 nosces. ecce fuit te reperire atrox

25

Tydides, melior patre :

quem tu, cervus uti vallis in altera
 visum parte lupum graminis immemor, 30
 sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu,
 non hoc pollicitus tuae.

iracunda diem proferet Ilio
 matronisque Phrygum classis Achillei :
 post certas hiemes uret Achaicus 35
 ignis Pergameas domos.'

XVI.

O matre pulchra filia pulchrior,
 quem criminosis cumque voles modum
 pones iambis, sive flamma
 sive mari libet Hadriano.

non Dindymene, non adytis quatit 5
 mentem sacerdotum incola Pythius,
 non Liber aequae, non acuta
 sic geminant Corybantes aera,

tristes ut irae, quas neque Noricus
 deterret ensis nec mare naufragum 10
 nec saevus ignis nec tremendo
 Iuppiter ipse ruens tumultu.

fertur Prometheus, addere principi
 limo coactus particulam undique
 desectam et insani leonis 15
 vim stomacho apposuisse nostro.

irae Thyesten exitio gravi
stravere et altis urbibus ultimae
stetere causae, cur perirent
funditus imprimeretque muris 20
hostile aratrum exercitus insolens.
compesce mentem! me quoque pectoris
temptavit in dulci iuventa
fervor et in celeres iambos
misit furem : nunc ego mitibus 25
mutare quaero tristia, dum mihi
fias recantatis amica
opprobriis animumque reddas.

XVII.

Velox amoenum saepe Lucretilem
mutat Lycae Faunus et igneam
defendit aestatem capellis
usque meis pluviosque ventos.
impune tutum per nemus arbutos 5
quaerunt latentes et thyma deviae
olentis uxores mariti,
nec virides metuunt colubras
nec Martiales Haediliae lupos,
utcumque dulci, Tyndari, fistula 10
valles et Usticae cubantis
levia personuere saxa.

di me tuentur, dis pietas mea
 et Musa cordi est. hic tibi copia
 manabit ad plenum benigno
 ruris honorum opulenta cornu. 15

hic in reducta valle Caniculae
 vitabis aestus et fide Teia
 dices laborantes in uno
 Penelopen vitreamque Circen. 20

hic innocentis pocula Lesbii
 duces sub umbra, nec Semeleius
 cum Marte confundet Thyoneus
 proelia, nec metues protervum
 suspecta Cyrum, ne male dispari 25
 incontinentes iniciat manus
 et scindat haerentem coronam
 crinibus immeritamque vestem.

XVIII.

Nullam, Vare, sacra vite prius severis arborem
 circa mite solum Tiburis et moenia Catili:
 siccis omnia nam dura deus proposuit, neque
 mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines.
 quis post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem
 crepat? 5
 quis non te potius, Bacche pater, teque, decens
 Venus?

at nequis modici transiliat munera Liberi,
 Centaurea monet cum Lapithis rixa super mero
 debellata, monet Sithoniis non levis Euhius,
 cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum 10
 discernunt avidi. non ego te, candide Bassareu,
 invitum quatiā nec variis obsita frondibus
 sub divum rapiam. saeva tene cum Berecyntio
 cornu tympana, quae subsequitur caecus Amor sui
 et tollens vacuum plus nimio Gloria verticem 15
 arcanique Fides prodiga. perlucidior vitro.

XIX.

Mater saeva Cupidinum

Thebanaeque iubet me Semelae puer
 et lasciva Licentia

finitis animum reddere amoribus.
 urit me Glyceræ nitor 5

splendentis Pario marmore purius,
 urit grata protervitas

et vultus nimium lubricus adspici.
 in me tota ruens Venus

Cyprum deseruit, nec patitur Scythas 10
 et versis animosum equis

Parthum dicere nec quae nihil attinent.
 hic vivum mihi caespitem, hic

verbenas, pueri, ponite turaque
 bimi cum patera meri: 15

mactata veniet lenior hostia.

XX.

Vile potabis modicis Sabinum
cantharis, Graeca quod ego ipse testa
conditum levi, datus in theatro
cum tibi plausus,

care Maecenas eques, ut paterni
fluminis ripae simul et iocosa
redderet laudes tibi Vaticani
montis imago.

5

Caecubum et prelo domitam Caleno
tu bibes uvam: mea nec Falernae
temperant vites neque Formiani
pocula colles.

10

XXI.

Dianam tenerae dicite virgines,
intonsum, pueri, dicite Cynthium
Latonamque supremo
dilectam penitus Iovi.

vos laetam fluviis et nemorum coma,
quaecumque aut gelido prominet Algido,
nigris aut Erymanthi
silvis aut viridis Cragi.

5

vos Tempe totidem tollite laudibus
natalemque, mares, Delon Apollinis
insignemque pharetra
fraternaue umerum lyra.

10

hic bellum lacrimosum, hic miseram famem
pestemque a populo et principe Caesare in

Persas atque Britannos

15

vestra motus aget prece.



DIANA.

XXII.

Integer vitae scelerisque purus
non eget Mauris iaculis neque arcu
nec venenatis gravida sagittis,
Fusce, pharetra,

sive per Syrtes iter aestuosas
 sive facturus per inhospitalem
 Caucasum vel quae loca fabulosus
 lambit Hydaspes.

5

namque me silva lupus in Sabina,
 dum meam canto Lalagen et ultra
 terminum curis vagor expeditis,
 fugit inermem,

10



THE SUN-GOD.

quale portentum neque militaris
 Daunias latis alit aesculetis
 nec Iubae tellus generat, leonum
 arida nutrix.

15

pone me pigris ubi nulla campis
 arbor aestiva recreatur aura,
 quod latus mundi nebulae malusque
 Iuppiter urget ;

20

pone sub curru nimium propinqui
solis in terra domibus negata:
dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
dulce loquentem.

XXIII.

Vitas hinnuleo me similis, Chloe,
quaerenti pavidam montibus aviis
matrem non sine vano
aurarum et siluae metu.

nam seu mobilibus veris inhorruit 5
adventus foliis, seu virides rubum
dimovere lacertae,
et corde et genibus tremit.

atqui non ego te tigris ut aspera
Gaetulusve leo frangere persequor: 10
tandem desine matrem
tempestiva sequi viro.

XXIV.

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
tam cari capitis? praecepe lugubres
cantus, Melpomene, cui liquidam pater
vocem cum cithara dedit.

ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor 5
urget? cui Pudor et Iustitiae soror,
incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas
quando ullum inveniet parem?

multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
nulli flebilior quam tibi, Vergili.

10



ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.

tu frustra pius heu non ita creditum
poscis Quintilium deos.

quid si Threicio blandius Orpheo
auditam moderere arboribus fidem,
num vanae redeat sanguis imagini, 15
 quam virga semel horrida,
non lenis precibus fata recludere,
nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi?
durum : sed levius fit patientia
 quicquid corrigere est nefas. 20

XXV.

Parcius iunctas quatiunt fenestras
ictibus crebris iuvenes protervi
nec tibi somnos adimunt, amatque
 ianua linen,
quae prius multum facilis movebat 5
cardines. audis minus et minus iam :
‘me tuo longas pereunte noctes,
 Lydia, dormis?’
invicem moechos anus arrogantes
flebis in solo levis angiportu, 10
Thracio bacchante magis sub inter-
 lunia vento,
cum tibi flagrans amor et libido,
quae solet matres furiare equorum,
saeviet circa iecur ulcerosum, 15
 non sine questu.

laeta quod pubes hedera virenti
gaudeat pulla magis atque myrto,
aridas frondes hiemis sodali
dedicet Hebro.

20

XXVI.

Musis amicus tristitiam et metus
tradam protervis in mare Creticum
portare ventis, quis sub Arcto
rex gelidae metuatur orae,

quid Tiridaten terreat, unice
securus. o quae fontibus integris
gaudes, apricos necte flores,
necte meo Lamiae coronam,

5

Pimplea dulcis. nil sine te mei
prosunt honores: hunc fidibus novis,
hunc Lesbio sacrare plectro
teque tuasque decet sorores.

10

XXVII.

Natis in usum laetitiae scyphis
pugnare Thracum est: tollite barbarum
morem verecundumque Bacchum
sanguineis prohibete rixis.

vino et lucernis Medus acinaces
immane quantum discrepat: impium
lenite clamorem, sodales,
et cubito remanete presso.

5

vultis severi me quoque sumere
partem Falerni? dicat Opuntiae 10
frater Megillae, quo beatus
vulnere, qua pereat sagitta.

cessat voluntas? non alia bibam
mercede. quae te cumque domat Venus,
non erubescendis adurit 15
ignibus ingenuoque semper

amore peccas. quicquid habes, age
depone tutis auribus. ah miser,
quanta laborabas Charybdi,
digne puer meliore flamma! 20

quae saga, quis te solvere Thessalis
magus venenis, quis poterit deus?
vix inligatum te triformi
Pegasus expediet Chimaera.

XXVIII.

Te maris et terrae numeroque carentis harenae
mensorem cohibent, Archyta,
pulveris exigui prope litus parva Matinum
munera, nec quicquam tibi prodest
aerias temptasse domos animoque rotundum 5
percurrisse polum morituro.
occidit et Pelopis genitor, conviva deorum,
Tithonusque remotus in auras

et Iovis arcanis Minos admissus, habentque
Tartara Panthoiden iterum Orco 10
demissum, quamvis clipeo Troiana refixo
tempora testatus nihil ultra
nervos atque cutem morti concesserat atrae,
iudice te non sordidus auctor
naturae verique. sed omnes una manet nox 15
et calcanda semel via leti.
dant alios Furiae torvo spectacula Marti,
exitio est avidum mare nautis;
mixta senum ac iuvenum densentur funera, nullum
saeva caput Proserpina fugit. 20
me quoque devexi rapidus comes Orionis
Illyricis Notus obruit undis.
at tu, nauta, vagae ne parce malignus harenæ
ossibus et capiti inhumato
particulam dare: sic, quodcumque minabitur Euris
fluctibus Hesperiiis, Venusinae 26
plectantur silvae te sospite, multaque merces,
unde potest, tibi defluat aequo
ab Iove Neptunoque sacri custode Tarenti.
neglegis immeritis nocituram 30
postmodo te natis fraudem committere? fors et
debita iura vicesque superbae
te maneant ipsum: precibus non linquar inultis,
teque piacula nulla solvent.
quamquam festinas, non est mora longa: licebit
iniecto ter pulvere curras. 36

XXIX.

Icei, beatis nunc Arabum invides
gazis et acrem militiam paras
 non ante devictis Sabaeae
 regibus horribilique Medo
nectis catenas? quae tibi virginum 5
sponso necato barbara serviet?
 puer quis ex aula capillis
 ad cyathum statuetur unctis,
doctus sagittas tendere Sericas
arcu paterno? quis neget arduis 10
 pronos relabi posse rivos
 montibus et Tiberim reverti,
cum tu coemptos undique nobilis
libros Panaeti Socraticam et domum
 mutare loriceis Hiberis, 15
 pollicitus meliora, tendis?

XXX.

O Venus regina Cnidi Paphique,
sperne dilectam Cypron et vocantis
ture te multo Glyceræ decoram
 transfer in aedem.
fervidus tecum puer et solutis 5
Gratiae zonis properentque Nymphae
et parum comis sine te Iuventas
 Mercuriusque.

XXXI.

Quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem
vates? quid orat de patera novum
fundens liquorem? non opimae
Sardiniae segetes feraces,



APOLLO.

non aestuosae grata Calabriae
armenta, non aurum aut ebur Indicum.
non rura, quae Liris quieta
mordet aqua taciturnus amnis.

premant Calena falce quibus dedit
Fortuna vitem, dives et aureis 10
mercator exsiccet culullis
vina Syra reparata merce,
dis carus ipsis, quippe ter et quater
anno revisens aequor Atlanticum
impune : me pascunt olivae, 15
me cichorea levesque malvae.
frui paratis et valido mihi,
Latoe, dones et, precor, integra
cum mente nec turpem senectam
degere nec cithara carentem. 20

XXXII.

Poscimus. si quid vacui sub umbra
lusimus tecum, quod et hunc in annum
vivat et plures, age dic Latinum.
barbite, carmen,

Lesbio primum modulate civi, 5
qui ferox bello tamen inter arma,
sive iactatam religarat udo
litore navem,

Liberum et Musas Veneremque et illi
semper haerentem puerum canebat 10
et Lycum nigris oculis nigroque
crine decorum.

o decus Phoebi et dapibus supremi
grata testudo Iovis, o laborum
dulce lenimen, mihi cumque salve
rite vocanti!

15



A WAR-SHIP.

XXXIII.

Albi, ne doleas plus nimio memor
immitis Glyceræ, neu miserabiles
decantes elegos, cur tibi iunior
laesa præniteat fide,

insignem tenui fronte Lycorida 5
Cyri torret amor, Cyrus in asperam
declinat Pholoen: sed prius Apulis
iungentur capreae lupis,
quam turpi Pholoe peccet adultero.
sic visum Veneri, cui placet impares 10
formas atque animos sub iuga aenea
saevo mittere cum ioco.
ipsum me melior cum peteret Venus,
grata detinuit compede Myrtale
libertina, fretis acrior Hadriae 15
curvantis Calabros sinus.

XXXIV.

Parcus deorum cultor et infrequens,
insanientis dum sapientiae
consultus erro, nunc retrorsum
vela dare atque iterare cursus
cogor relictos: namque Diespiter, 5
igni corusco nubila dividens
plerumque, per purum tonantes
egit equos volucremque currum,
quo bruta tellus et vaga flumina,
quo Styx et invisi horrida Taenari 10
sedes Atlanteusque finis
concutitur, valet ima summis

mutare et insignem attenuat deus,
 obscura promens : hinc apicem rapax
 Fortuna cum stridore acuto
 sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet.

15

XXXV.

O diva, gratum quae regis Antium,
 praesens vel imo tollere de gradu
 mortale corpus vel superbos
 vertere funeribus triumphos :

te pauper ambit sollicita prece
 ruris colonus, te dominam aequoris
 quicumque Bithyna lacessit
 Carpathium pelagus carina ;

5

te Dacus asper, te profugi Scythae
 urbesque gentesque et Latium ferox
 regumque matres barbarorum et
 purpurei metuunt tyranni,

10

iniurioso ne pede proruas
 stantem columnam, neu populus frequens
 ad arma cessantes, ad arma
 concitet imperiumque frangat ;

15

te semper anteit saeva Necessitas,
 clavos trabales et cuneos manu
 gestans aena, nec severus
 uncus abest liquidumque plumbum ;

20

te Spes et albo rara Fides colit
 velata panno nec comitem abnegat.
 utcumque mutata potentes
 veste domos inimica linquis.



FORTUNE.

at vulgus infidum et meretrix retro
 periura cedit, diffugiunt cadis
 cum faece siccatis amici,
 ferre iugum pariter dolosi.

25

serves iturum Caesarem in ultimos
 orbis Britannos et iuvenum recens 30
 examen Eois timendum
 partibus Oceanoque rubro.

eheu, cicatricum et sceleris pudet
 fratrumque. quid nos dura refugimus
 aetas? quid intactum nefasti 35
 liquimus? unde manum iuventus

metu deorum continuit? quibus
 pepercit aris? o utinam nova
 incude diffingas retunsum in
 Massagetis Arabasque ferrum. 40

XXXVI.

Et ture et fidibus iuvat
 placare et vituli sanguine debito
 custodes Numidæ deos,
 qui nunc Hesperia sospes ab ultima
 caris multa sodalibus, 5
 nulli plura tamen dividit oscula
 quam dulci Lamiae, memor
 actae non alio rege puertiae
 mutataeque simul togae.
 Cressa ne careat pulchra dies nota, 10
 neu promptae modus amphorae
 neu morem in Salium sit requies pedum,
 neu multi Damalis meri
 Bassum Threicia vincat amystide.

neu desint epulis rosae 15

neu vivax apium neu breve lilium.
omnes in Damalin putres

deponent oculos, nec Damalis novo
divelletur adultero.

lascivis hederis ambitiosior. 20

XXXVII.

Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero
pulsanda tellus; nunc Saliaribus

ornare pulvinar deorum
tempus erat dapibus, sodales.

antehac nefas depromere Caecubum 5
cellis avitis, dum Capitolio

regina dementes ruinas
funus et imperio parabat

contaminato cum grege turpium
morbo virorum, quidlibet impotens 10

sperare fortunaque dulci
ebria, sed minuit furorem

vix una sospes navis ab ignibus,
mentemque lymphatam Mareotico

redegit in veros timores 15

Caesar, ab Italia volantem

remis adurgens, accipiter velut
molles columbas aut leporem citus

venator in campis nivalis

Haemoniae, daret ut catenis 20

fatale monstrum. quae generosius
perire quaerens nec muliebriter
expavit ensem nec latentes
classe cita reparavit oras ;
ausa et iacentem visere regiam 25
vultu sereno, fortis et asperas
tractare serpentes, ut atrum
corpore combiberet venenum,
deliberata morte ferocior,
saevus Liburnis scilicet invidens 30
privata deduci superbo
non humilis mulier triumpho.

XXXVIII.

Persicos odi, puer, apparatus,
displicent nexae philyra coronae :
mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum
sera moretur.
simplici myrto nihil adlabores 5
sedulus, curo : neque te ministrum
dedecet myrtus neque me sub arta
vite bibentem.

NOTES



ODE I.

'Many are the aims of men, Maecenas, fame, riches, leisure, war, sport; my only wish is to be a lyric poet.'

1. **Maecenas**: see Introduction.

atavis: properly ancestors in the fifth degree: translate 'sprung of royal lineage.' Maecenas was descended from Etrurian princes.

2. **o et**: hiatus (i.e. open vowel) is regular after the interjection *o*.

3. **sunt quos**: *sunt qui* takes the subjunctive when referring vaguely to a class, the indicative when referring to definite instances of a class.

4. **iuvat**: the subject is (1) *collegisse*, (2) *meta evitata*. Translate 'some there are whose joy is in gathering the Olympian dust on the race-course, and in just clearing the turning-post by the glowing wheels.' *meta evitata*, literally 'the turning-post avoided': so *amissas divitias dolet* (lit. 'he mourns his lost riches') is best translated 'he mourns the loss of his riches.'

The race-course consisted of two parallel tracks divided by a stone ridge: the chariots drove up one and down the other: obviously it was important to clear the turning-point (*meta*) as finely as possible, just as modern jockeys try to do when turning Tattenham corner on the Derby course.

collegisse is practically equivalent to a present infinitive, as often in poetry.

5. **palma nobilis**, 'the palm of victory.'

6. **terrarum dominos**: better taken in apposition to *quos* than to *deos*.

7. **hunc**: the accusative is governed by *iuvat* understood from l. 4: so also *illum* in l. 9.

8. **tergeminis honoribus**, 'the triple honours,' i.e. the curule aedileship, the praetorship, and the consulship. For infinitive *tollere* see Appendix I.

10. **Libycis**: most of the corn consumed at Rome was imported from Sicily and Libya.

11. **gaudentem**: accusative after *dimoveas*; 'him who rejoices.'

12. **Attalicis conditionibus**, 'by (offering) the wealth of an Attalus.' Attalus was the name of three kings of Pergamus, whose wealth was proverbial.

13. **dimoveas**, 'you would never tempt.' The second person is used indefinitely = 'any one.' The subjunctive is conditional, being the apodosis of an unexpressed protasis, 'if you were to try.'

Cypria: 'Cyprian' would be a familiar epithet as applied to ships, for Cyprus had an important trade position. The use of proper names and adjectives derived from them is typical of Horace; examples occur in nearly every line. As all such references would be at once recognized by a Roman ear, the effect is to make his style the more vivid.

16. **otium et oppidi . . . rura sui**: best taken as Hendiadys. 'the peaceful fields around his native town.' See Appendix III

18. **indocilis . . . pati**, 'untaught to endure.' For infinitive see Appendix II.

pauperiem: not 'poverty' but 'humble circumstances,' 'want of luxury,' as usually in Horace.

20. **partem solido demere de die**, 'to take a portion from the heart of the day,' i.e. the working part of the day.

21, 22. 'With his limbs stretched now beneath the green arbutus, now at the soothing source of some sacred stream.' For *stratus membra* see Appendix IV. In prose we should have *stratis membris*.

23. **lituo tubae**: the *lituus* was a curved horn used by the cavalry, the *tuba* a straight trumpet used by the infantry.

24, 25. **bellaque matribus detestata**, 'and wars so hateful to mothers.' For the dative *matribus* see Appendix V. *detestata* is passive, though *detestor* is deponent. This is not uncommon with past participles: cf. 32. 5.

sub Iove frigido, 'under the cold heavens.' As Jupiter is the god of the clear sky, *sub Iove* (or *sub divo*) is the regular Latin for 'in the open air.'

27. **catulis**: for dative see Appendix V.

28. **teretes**, 'smooth,' 'round,' i.e. 'well-woven,' and so less liable to break.

29. **doctarum . . . frontium**, 'ivy, the due reward of poets' brows.' *doctus* (literally 'learned') is specially used of poets, as *σοφός* in Greek. Ivy was sacred to Bacchus, who, like Apollo, was the protector of poets.

34. **Lesboun**: Lesbos was the native-place of Alcaeus, the lyric poet, and Sappho, the lyric poetess.

refugit tendere: see Appendix I.

36. **feriam sidera**: such poetical exaggerations or 'conceits' are common in Latin: cf. above, l. 6 *erehit ad deos*.

ODE II.

This ode was probably written on Augustus' return from Alexandria, B.C. 29, when civil wars were brought to an end. Horace refers to the overflowing of the Tiber, which suggests the flood: he assigns the cause to the wrath of Ilia, the wife of the river-god, at the civil wars and the assassination of her descendant, Julius Caesar. He invokes one god after another to come and save the state, finally choosing Mercury, who is to come in the form of Augustus.

5-8. **terruit**, 'struck the world with terror lest the dread age of Pyrrha should return; Pyrrha, who bewailed strange portents when to visit the high mountains Proteus led his whole flock.' For the strange use of the infinitive *visere* see Appendix I. The *pecus* was the flock of Neptune's seals, of which Proteus was the guardian.

11. **superiecto**: understand *terris*; 'the overspreading flood.'

13. Sentences, and especially lines, beginning with a verb are always effective in Latin verse: cf. below, l. 21 *audiet*. Translate 'we have seen the yellow Tiber, his waves dashed back with fury from the Etrurian side, advance to destroy.' After flowing past the Campus Martius the river makes a sharp bend, by which (as also by a small island) the current of the river is temporarily checked, so that the high Etrurian bank dashed back the water, when there was a flood, over the opposite bank which was lower.

15, 16. **monumenta regis templaue Vestae**: the ancient palace of Numa and a temple of Vesta (also built by Numa) stood at the spot exposed to the inundation.

17. **Iliae**: Ilia (or Rhea Silvia) was thrown into the river after the birth of Romulus and Remus, and is spoken of as the wife of the river-god. Translate 'while he boasts himself an avenger to Ilia, too bitterly lamenting' (i.e. the loss of her descendant, Julius Caesar).

19. It would be against Roman feeling to imply that Jupiter would wish to annihilate the city, though (see stanza 1) he had threatened it.

Notice the elision of *probante uxorius*. Other somewhat similar cases show that the third and fourth lines of the stanza in this metre were felt to be closely connected.

21. The subject of *audiet* is *iuventus*: *cives* is emphatic. 'Our youth, thinned by the fault of their parents, will hear that citizens have sharpened their swords (against citizens), by which the dread Persians were better slain, will hear of battles.' For many years Rome had been the scene of civil strife, beginning with Marius, Cinna, and Sulla, and followed by the great civil war between Caesar and Pompey.

Persae: the Persians had really been destroyed, but the Parthians were in some sense their successors; and Horace uses *Persae* and *Medi* in reference to them. They had been the terror of the Romans since their famous defeat of the Crassi at Carrhae B.C. 53, when the Roman ensigns were taken. Eventually they were defeated and the ensigns recovered by Augustus.

perirent is the apodosis to the unexpressed protasis of an 'unfulfilled' condition, *si essent acuendi*.

25. **quem vocet**, 'what god is the people to invoke for the fortunes of the falling empire?' *vocet* is dubitative subjunctive.

27. **minus** = *non*, as often: thus *quominus* = *ut non*. Vesta would naturally be deaf to their prayers, for Caesar was *pontifex maximus*, and therefore closely associated with the worship of Vesta.

29. **partes**: the 'task' or 'rôle': cf. the phrase *partes agere*, 'to play a part.'

30. **venias**: jussive subjunctive, 'come thou.'

31. **umeros amictus**: for construction see Appendix IV. Translate 'with thy gleaming shoulders shrouded in a cloud.'

33. **Erycina**: i. e. Venus, who had a temple on Mount Eryx in Sicily.

34. **quam**: governed by *circum*. Disyllabic prepositions are often separated from their cases in poetry.

35. 'Or if thou, their founder, dost regard thy long neglected race and descendants, thou gluttoned with such long sport.'

36. **auctor**, i. e. Mars, the father of Romulus, and so the founder of Rome.

37. **ludo**: i. e. war, the 'sport' of Mars.

39. **Mauri**: some editors read *Marsi*, because the *Mavri*

appear to have been all cavalry. But they may have employed infantry as well. For the same reason *peditis* is sometimes translated 'unhorsed,' which is forced and unnatural. It is mere pedantry to insist on such rigorous accuracy in poetry.

41. 'Or if with change of shape thou, the winged son of kindly Maia, dost take upon thee the form of a youth upon the earth, suffering to be called the avenger of Caesar.'

47. *vitiis iniquum*, 'angry at our sins,' literally 'unpropitious to.'

49. *hic*, 'here' on earth.

50. *pater*: *pater patriae* was a regular title of honour: it was not formally conferred upon Augustus till long after this poem was written, but the term had probably often been applied to him in common talk.

princeps: under the republic there had always been a 'princeps senatus,' nominated by the censors. Augustus, with his usual diplomacy, preferred this title to *rex*, which was always odious to a Roman ear.

51. *Medos*: cf. above, l. 22, note.

52. 'Caesar' is purposely left to the end of the sentence as a climax.

ODE III.

'O ship that bearest Virgil to Greece, convey him in safety. 'Twas a bold thing ever to cross the sea in ships, impious even; Prometheus, Daedalus, and Hercules likewise tried to transgress the bounds placed by the gods: hence it is that Jupiter cannot relax his wrath against us.'

1. *sic*, 'on this condition,' i.e. of bringing Virgil safe to land. Greek *οὕτω* (cf. English 'so help me God'). Of course the prayer is really illogical, as the safety of the ship and of Virgil are identical. Horace separates them, but the language must not be pressed too closely.

potens Cypri, 'that rulest over Cyprus,' i.e. Venus who, as having sprung from the sea (Aphrodite, from *ἀφρός*, 'foam'), might be considered to have power over the waves. Horace is fond of the objective genitive with adjectives: cf. i. 6. 10 *lyrae potens*.

2. *fratres Helenae*: i.e. Castor and Pollux, who, like Helen, were the children of Leda; they were specially the guardians of ships. The name *lucida sidera* is derived from the electric lights often visible on the waters which the ship

is cleaving: the ancients supposed that this indicated the presence of Castor and Pollux: cf. Macaulay, *The Battle of the Lake Regillus*:

‘Safe comes the ship to harbour
Through billows and through gales,
If once the great twin brethren
Sit shining on her sails.’

4. **obstrictis aliis praeter Iapyga**, ‘binding all the rest fast, except Iapyx.’ Aeolus is supposed to keep the winds shut up, and let them loose as he chooses. Iapyx, or the NW. wind, would be the wind required for Virgil’s voyage to Athens.

aliis = *ceteris*.

9. **robur et aes triplex**, ‘oak and brass of triple-fold’: typical of strength.

10. ‘Who first entrusted his fragile bark to the cruel sea.’ The Romans were not naturally a seafaring nation: the sea was to them a natural barrier which it was almost impious to cross. At best it was regarded as fraught with dangers. In this they contrast strongly with the Greeks, whose extensive coast-line made them familiar with the sea from childhood.

12. It was a favourite notion among ancient poets that a tempest was caused by a battle of the winds blowing against each other.

15. **quo non**, ‘than whom none is stronger to sway the Adriatic.’

16. The first *sen* is omitted before *tollere*, as often in poetry.

17. **quem**, ‘what approach of death.’

18. **siccis oculis**: i.e. without tears.

dissociabilis, ‘dividing.’ Adjectives in *-bilis* are used sometimes actively, sometimes passively, by the poets. Thus *flebilis*, sometimes ‘weeping,’ sometimes ‘wept for.’

25. **perpeti**: see Appendix II.

27. **Iapeti genus**: i.e. Prometheus.

29. **post ignem . . . subductum**, ‘after fire had been filched from.’ The use of the participle is similar to that in l. 4, where see note. So *ab urbe condita*, ‘from the founding of the city.’ ‘*sub*’ in *subductum* implies ‘secretly,’ as does *ὑπό* in Greek in composition.

30. **nova . . . cohors**, ‘a strange tribe of fevers swooped down on the earth.’

32. **semotique . . . gradum**, ‘and what was once the slow doom of distant death came quickly.’

36. **perrupit**: notice the lengthening of *-it* at the beginning of the foot before a vowel. Other instances occur.

40. **iracunda . . . fulmina**, 'the thunderbolts of his wrath.' The adjective should of course be applied to Jupiter himself instead of his thunderbolts. Such transference of epithet is not uncommon in poetry. See Appendix VI.

ODE IV.

'Spring is coming, and it is the time to be merry, Sestius: ere long Death will come, and it will be too late.'

1. **solvitur**, 'keen winter is melting away with welcome change to spring and the west-wind.'

2. **machinae**, 'rollers' used to draw the ships down to the sea.

5. **imminente luna**, 'neath the overhanging moon.'

7. **dum**, 'while fiery Vulcan makes the mighty forges of the Cyclops glow.'

9. **impedire**, 'entwine.'

10. **solutae**, 'thawed.'

11, 12. 'Now is it time to sacrifice to Faunus in the shady groves, whether he ask us to do so) with a lamb or prefer (that we should) with a kid.' The instrumental ablative is common with words of sacrificing.

15. 'The brief span of our days forbids us to enter on any hopes for the future.'

incohare is a more correct spelling than *inchoare*.

16. **iam**, 'soon' as often with a future. The meaning of *iam* varies with the tense of the verb with which it is used: with the imperfect it sometimes means 'just now,' 'a little while ago.'

fabulaeque manes, 'the fabled ghosts.' *fabulae* is a noun used instead of an adjective: so *femina* is sometimes used, e. g. *femina turba*.

17. **simul** = *simul ac*, as often: 'as soon as.'

mearis: contracted for *meareris*.

18. 'Now will you gain the kingship of the wine by lot.' At feasts a president was chosen to regulate the quantity of wine to be drunk. The custom was Greek as well as Latin. The choice was made by *tdi*, 'knuckle-bones.'

ODE V.

'Who is wooing thee now, Pyrrha? Before long he will find that thou art faithless, however much he trust thee now. I know it myself from experience.'

1. **multa . . . in rosa**, 'midst many a rose.'

5. **simplex munditiis**: literally 'simple in elegance.' The meaning is that Pyrrha dressed simply, but in good taste.

fidem: understand *mutatam* from *mutatos*; 'will lament the caprice of your faith and of heaven.'

8. **insolens**, 'unaccustomed' to such treatment. Translate 'in his inexperience.'

9. **te fruitur . . . aurea**, 'enjoys the golden hours of thy love' (as Page admirably translates), i.e. when thy love is at its zenith.

11. **sperat**, 'hopes to find thee.'

13. **me tabula**, 'the sacred wall with its votive tablet shows that I have hung up my dripping garments (in gratitude) to the god that rules the ocean.'

As throughout above, Pyrrha is compared to a treacherous sea in which the inexperienced sailor may be drowned. Horace admits that he has been a victim himself: 'you may see the tablet recording thanks for my escape.' It was common to place such tablets in temples: in the same way there are many thousands of tablets at Lourdes placed in gratitude for miraculous cures.

The offer of the dripping garments was similar to the custom among slaves of offering their slave dress to a patron deity in thanks for receiving their freedom.

ODE VI.

'Your praises, Agrippa, should be sung by a Varius: I am no Epic poet. Love and such light themes suit me best.'

2. 'You shall be celebrated by Varius, a bird of Homeric strain, as a hero and conqueror.' † *alite* is most difficult to explain, as we should expect *ab* with *Vario* if *Vario* is ablative. A few other cases are quoted from poetry, and we must regard it as a licence taken by the poet for metrical purposes. Some try to explain this as an ablative absolute, but

'you will be written of, Varius being an Epic poet' is nonsense. Some read † *aliti*, an obvious correction, but the dative would be as difficult to explain as the ablative.

3. **quam rem cumque**: an instance of so-called tmesis, i.e. 'snipping' a word in two for purposes of scansion. It is common with *quicumque*, and a few cases are found with other words.

ferox: usually in a good sense in Latin, not at all like our 'ferocious.' Translate 'dauntless.'

5, 6. **gravem Pelidae stomachum**, 'the bitter bile of Achilles.' Horace is translating the Homeric *μῆνιν οὐλομένην Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος*, and purposely employs an undignified epithet to prove his incapacity to treat epic subjects. So below, *duplicis*, 'shifty,' for the Homeric *πολύμητις*, 'of many wiles.'

nescii: of course genitive, agreeing with *Pelidae*. For infinitive *cedere* after *nescii* see Appendix II.

8. **Pelopsis**: the history of the house of Pelops was one succession of disasters. They were a favourite theme of tragedy with the Greeks.

9. **conamur** goes with the infinitive *dicere* above: the plural is used for the singular as often with the first person, 'I do not attempt to tell of . . .' *tenuēs* agrees with the subject of *conamur*, *grandia* is in loose apposition to the infinitive *dicere* and its object, dependent on *conamur*: the words are put together to mark the contrast, 'I, a frivolous poet, do not attempt so great a theme.'

10. **lyrae potens**, 'queen of the lyre.'

12. **culpa . . . ingeni**, 'through the fault of my abilities.'

15, 16. **aut . . . parem**, 'Or, the son of Tydeus, a match for the gods, through the help of Pallas.' Diomedes, by the assistance of Pallas Athene, wounded Ares and Aphrodite in the Trojan War.

17. **nos . . . cantamus**: *convivia* and *proelia* are of course both objects of *cantamus*. Translate, 'My song is of feasts, the only battles I sing of are those of maidens turning fiercely on their lovers with pared nails.' *sectis* may be (1) 'pared' so as not to hurt; (2) 'cut to a point' so as to wound. The first is more in keeping with the spirit of the passage. An ingenious suggestion of Bentley's is *strictis*, a mock phrase for the regular *strictis gladiis*.

19. 'Whether free or consumed at all with love, and ever playful as is my wont' (literally, 'not beyond my wont').

quid: internal accusative of respect, like the Greek *τι*.

ODE VII.

'Of all places none do I love so much as Tibur. Plancus, soon, I hope, to be at Tibur, drown your cares in wine. and follow the example of Teucer.'

2. **bimaris**: a glance at the map will show that Corinth had two harbours.

3. Bacchus was born at Thebes, Apollo at Delos.

4. **Tempe**: neuter plural, a transliteration of the Greek.

5. **urbem**: i. e. Athens, of which Pallas Athene was the patron goddess.

7. **undique**: probably, as Wickham takes it, = *ab omnibus*. So often *unde* = *a quo*. Translate, 'the olive plucked on every hand,' i. e. to sing themes often sung before.

olivam: the most fitting material for a crown at Athens, for it was there that Athene planted the first olive tree, to be the greatest boon to men.

9. **aptum . . . equis**, 'well fitted for horses': a translation of the Homeric *ἱππόβοτον*.

10. **patiens**: the rigorous discipline in vogue at Sparta made her citizens famed for their endurance.

11. **percussit**, 'has attracted': cf. English, 'to be struck with a thing.'

13. **praeceps Anio**: cf. Macaulay, *Lays of Ancient Rome*:

'From the green steeps whence Anio leaps
In floods of snow-white foam.'

13, 14. **uda . . . rivis**, 'orchards watered' by flowing streams.'

15. **albus**: emphatic; the south wind, usually dark and cloudy, is sometimes bright and drives away the clouds.

17. **sapiens**, 'in your wisdom remember to end your sadness and the cares of life with mellow wine.'

20. **tenebit**: i. e. as I hope will be the case.

21. **tui**, 'your beloved.'

25. **quo . . . cumque**: cf. 6. 3, note.

melior . . . parente, 'fortune more kind than my father.' His father, Telamon, refused to receive him at his home in Salamis (an island off Athens) after the Trojan War, because he did not bring back his brother Ajax. Teucer then went and founded a new Salamis in Cyprus.

27. 'There must be no despair when Teucer leads, when Teucer reads the fates.' *dux* and *auspex* are a familiar collocation, as the *Imperator* could alone take the auspices. Some

put a colon at *auspice* and take *Teucro* as a dative after *promisit*, but no alteration of the text is needed, though Bentley's proposal *Phoebo* is ingenious, to explain the *enim* of the following line.

29. **ambiguam**, 'of doubtful name,' because the existence of two towns of the same name might cause confusion.

32. **iterabimus**, 'repeat,' i. e. 'again cross.'

ODE VIII.

'*Lydia, your love is ruining Sybaris. Once a hardy athlete, he is now an effeminate lover.*'

2. **te**: governed by *oro*; *per* goes with *omnes deos*. The order here is not strange as *omnes* is expressed, but often we find *per te deos oro*.

properes: dependent question after *dic*, as *oderit* below. In line 5 the questions become direct, to avoid monotony. Some read *equitet* and *temperet*, but metrical reasons preclude *timeat*, and it is better to make the break at the beginning of the new stanza.

4. **campum**: i. e. the Campus Martius, the regular resort for horse exercise, before and after which it was customary to bathe in the Tiber.

patiens, 'usually so able to endure the dust and heat.'

5. **militaris**, 'as a soldier,' i. e. in warlike exercises.

6. **aequales**, 'companions of his own age.'

6, 7. **Gallica . . . frenis**, 'guide the mouth of his Gallie steed with sharp-toothed bit.' *lupatis*, lit. 'wolfish,' i. e. furnished with spikes like wolves' teeth. Gallie horses were proverbial.

8. **olivum**: athletes used to anoint their limbs with olive oil.

10. **neque iam . . . expedito**, 'why has he no longer his arms discoloured by weapons, when he has so often won fame (*nobilis*) by throwing now the quoit, now the javelin beyond the limit?' *livida* may be 'bruised black and blue' by weapons, or more likely 'discoloured' by the *caestus* or strap of bull's hide loaded with balls of lead which athletes wound round their arms; *armis* is then used loosely for the accoutrements of sport. *finem* = the mark attained by his rivals.

14. **Thetidis**: Thetis, the mother of Achilles, hid her son at Seyros in girl's clothes that he might never be taken to

war. But Ulysses discovered him by a trick ; he disguised himself as a pedlar and brought Achilles and his girl companions weapons and beautiful raiment. Achilles, unlike the others, at once interested himself in the weapons and so betrayed his sex to Ulysses who carried him off.

sub, 'on the eve of.' The meaning is developed from *sub moenia*, 'going up to the walls.' So *sub vesperum* means 'towards evening'; and in 9. 19 we have *sub noctem*, 'towards nightfall.'

16. **cultus**, 'dress.'

ODE IX.

'The weather is wintry without, make cheer within; leave the future to the gods and enjoy the present.'

1. **stet**, 'stands out.'

3. **laborantes**: i. e. groaning under the load of snow.

4. **constiterint**, 'are frozen stiff.'

7. **deprome**, 'bring down' not 'up' as we should say, because the Romans did not keep their wines in a cellar but in an upper room over the hypocaust (or heating apparatus) where an even temperature could be maintained.

quadrimum: not a great age for wine, but *Sabinum* was a cheap wine, and could not be kept so long as better wines like Chian or Falernian.

8. **Thaliarche**: an invented name, probably = 'lord of the feast'; cf. above, Ode 4. 18, note.

diota: two-handled (the name means literally, 'two-eared') earthenware jars in which the wine was kept. *Amphora* means the same thing.

9. **qui**, 'for when once they have stilled the winds that battle on the raging deep.'

14. **quem . . . cumque**: cf. above 6. 3, note.

lucro appone, 'set down as gain,' lit. 'add to your profits'; metaphor from book-keeping.

morosa, 'crabbed': cp. Shakespeare, 'crabbed age.'

18. **areae**: properly 'threshing-floor': hence 'squares' or 'open places' in the city.

21. **nunc**, 'now too the welcome laugh from the inmost corner that betrays the hiding maiden, and the token snatched from her arm or finger that but faintly resist.' Or perhaps *male* = 'mischievously,' 'teasingly,' but this is less likely.

ODE X.

An ode to Mercury in his various aspects of λόγιος 'god of speech,' ἀγώνιος 'president of games,' διάκτορος (see below, l. 6), μουσικός 'god of music,' δόλιος 'crafty,' ἐριούνιος 'god of luck,' χρυσόραπς 'god of the golden wand,' ψυχοπομπός 'conductor of souls.'

1. **facunde**: cf. above, λόγιος.

2. **feros**, 'the brutish manners of newly-created men.'

3. **voce**: not 'thy voice' but 'utterance' in general, by giving them the power of speech.

decorae . . . palaestra, 'by the institution of the graceful gymnasium.' *decorus* is applied to the gymnasium because gymnastics make men graceful.

6. **nuntium**: a translation of διάκτορος, which in Classical Greek seems to mean 'Conductor,' 'Guide.' Later Greek writers apparently take it to mean 'Messenger,' and so Horace translates it by *nuntius*.

7. **callidum condere**, 'cunning to hide': for infinitive see Appendix II.

quicquid placuit, 'whatever it pleases you.' The perfect is common in this iterative sense. So often *cum* with pluperfect indicative, 'whenever.' (Note that in classical Latin repeated action is not expressed by the subjunctive as in later Latin, when it was used in imitation of the Greek subjunctive and optative.)

9. **te**, 'once, when you were a boy, while Apollo tried to frighten you with threatening voice if you did not restore the oxen that you had stolen by craft, he laughed (to find himself) robbed of his quiver too.' *reddidisses* lit. 'should have restored': the pluperfect subjunctive in Oratio Obliqua expresses the future-perfect indicative of the original words.

13. **quin et**, 'under your guidance, moreover. Priam, laden with wealth, left Ilium and evaded the proud Atridae and the Thessalian watch-fires, and the camp that menaced Troy,' i. e. when he went laden with presents (*dives*) to beg back from Achilles the body of his son Hector. *Thessalos ignes*: i. e. the watch-fires of the troops of Achilles.

18. **virga**: Mercury is always represented with a wand 'caduceus' with which he was supposed, among other things, to drive together (*coerces*) the souls of the dead to their last abode.

levem . . . turbam, 'the shadowy crowd,' i. e. of ghosts.

ODE XI.

Do not consult astrologers about the future : enjoy the present.'

I have ventured to subjoin an attempt to render this Ode in English verse.

Ask not, we may not know, Leuconoe,
the end decreed by God for me, for thee :
and question not Chaldaea's ancient seers :
far better to endure with coming years
what shall be, whether many winters more
or this the last that Heaven has in store,
beneath whose tempests on the rocks in vain
beats the wild force of the Etruscan main.
Our life is short : be wise : strain clear the wine,
no more for these far distant hopes repine.
While yet we speak, lo ! envious time flits past :
snatch the day's pleasure : this may be thy last.

1. **ne quaesieris.** This form of prohibition is abrupt ; it is rare in model prose, *noli* with the infinitive being the usual form.

2, 3. **Babylonios temptaris numeros.** The Chaldeans were famous for the study of astronomy and astrology. *numeros* (not here, as often in poetry, 'metre') means mathematical calculations. *temptaris* is contracted for *temptaveris*. For *et ne* it is more usual to find *nere* or *neu* than *nec*.

ut : exclamatory, 'how.'

5. i.e. makes the sea spend its strength in uselessly beating against the immovable rocks.

6. **sapias :** jussive subjunctive ; so below, *liques, resceces*.

8. **carpe :** metaphor from plucking flowers.

postero : sc. *diei*, dative after *credula*.

ODE XII.

Of whom, O Muse of History, dost thou choose to tell ? Surely first of Jupiter : then the other gods and heroes and mighty men : and last, but not least, Augustus.'

2. **sumis celebrare :** see Appendix I.

7. **temere,** 'blindly.'

9. **materna.** The Muse Calliope was the mother of Orpheus. He was said by his music to make the trees follow him and the rivers stay their course.

11. **blandum . . . ducere :** see Appendix II. 'So persuasive

as to draw (in his train) by his tuneful strings the listening oaks.'

13. **parentis**: i. e. Jupiter, father of gods and men. *solitis* because many poets begin their poems with the praise of Jupiter.

17. **unde**: *a quo*. So in 7. 7 *undique*. *ipso* abl. comparison with *maius*. Note that this ablative is almost confined to negative sentences.

19. **proximos**. This does not contradict *secundum*: it merely implies that there is a long interval between them, which *secundus* would not. *secundus* would be the word for a *proxime accessit* in a prize-list.

21. **proeliis audax**. Some put a semicolon at *honores*, but the order favours taking *proeliis audax* with Pallas.

22. **Virgo**: i. e. Diana.

23. **certa**, 'unerring.'

25. **pueros Ledaë**: i. e. Castor and Pollux: Castor was famed for his riding, Pollux for boxing; notice that *pugnus* in l. 26 comes from *pugnus*.

27. **nobilem**: see Appendix II.

simul, 'as soon as.'

28. **stella**: cf. 3. 2, note.

29. **agitatus**, 'troubled.'

31. **voluere**: the subject is Castor and Pollux.

33. 'After them I know not whether to tell first of Romulus or the peaceful reign of Pompilius, or the proud rule of Tarquin, or the noble death of Cato.' *memorem*: subjunctive because dependent question after *dubito*, *utrum* not being expressed in the first clause as often. *fasces* literally means the bundle of rods and the axe carried before the highest magistrates in Rome as a symbol of their authority, and hence is used as a poetical equivalent for 'reign'; *superbos* agrees in sense with Tarquini; he was called Tarquinius Superbus. (This transference of the epithet is called Hypallage: see Appendix VI.) Tarquin was not a hero himself, but his expulsion was the occasion of the heroism of Brutus.

35. Cato (the younger) on hearing of Caesar's victory at Thapsus (B.C. 46), and knowing that the republican government was doomed, committed suicide at Utica with the determination befitting a Stoic. His act was repeatedly extolled by the poets and writers of the succeeding generation, and in more recent times has been immortalized in Addison's tragedy; but in reality he seems to have been more of a prig than a philosopher.

37. *animaeque magnae prodigum*, 'who so freely gave away his noble life,' lit. 'lavish of.'

39. *insigni*, 'ennobling'; so in l. 5.

41. *incomptis*. The Romans did not employ barbers till about B.C. 300. Hence 'unkempt locks' and beards are with them typical of antiquity.

42. *tulit*. The subject is *paupertas* and again *fundus*. When the subject of a transitive verb comes after it, the best translation in English is obtained by turning it into a passive construction. 'He and Curius with the unkempt locks, but a warrior brave, and Camillus were produced by stern poverty and a modest farm, with a house befitting it, handed down from their fathers.' This is a good instance of *paupertas* in the sense of 'a modest competency.' We have no exact equivalent in English.

45. 'Like a tree with hidden growth of years the fame of Marcellus waxes.'

47. *Iulium sidus*. A comet appeared the year after Julius Caesar's death which was taken as a sign of his apotheosis as a star in the heavens. This is probably the reference here, but the expression vaguely indicates the 'ruling star,' or 'fortunes' of the Julian line.

54. *egerit iusto . . . triumpho*, 'drive in duly earned triumph.' The highest honour that could be conferred on a general was a *triumphus*. He was allowed to bring his troops armed into the city, through which they passed in procession with captives in chains and spoil taken from the enemy. It was properly granted only to celebrate a battle that had completed a campaign in which the general had personally taken part. Later emperors were voted triumphs on the slightest pretext.

59. *parum castis*: i. e. unholy.

ODE XIII.

'I am jealous, Lydia, of your love for Telephus: but your mutual love is too passionate: a calmer affection lasts longer.'

4. *difficili bile*, 'wrathful fury.' *Difficilis* and *facilis* are often applied to persons or personal attributes. So in French *difficile* is used of an unsociable person.

6. † *manet*. The MSS. are divided between *manet* and *manent*, the latter having more authority. But *nec . . . nec* usually has a singular verb, and the correction to *manent* is probably due to the ignorance of some copyist who did not

know this and did not like to leave *manet* with the final syllable scanned long. But such a licence occurs elsewhere in Horace (e.g. 3. 36), and in other poets, at the beginning of a foot.

10. *immodicae mero*, 'made violent by wine.'

13. *non . . . speres*, 'you would not hope (to find him) constant, when he cruelly hurts your sweet mouth, the mouth which Venus has imbued with the quintessence of her own nectar.' For *speres perpetuum* cf. 5. 10 *semper amabilem sperat*.

quinta parte. According to Pythagoras the universe consisted of the four so-called elements, and a fifth substance *πέμπτη οὐσία* of a higher nature. Hence 'fifth part' came to mean the 'choicest part' or 'cream' of anything.

17. 'Happy are (those) whom.'

18. 'And whose love, not torn by evil wrangling, will not sever them till the last day of their lives.' We should expect *quam die*, as the ablative of comparison is used only for *quam* + nom. or acc.

ODE XIV.

*'Be careful, O ship, lest again you drift into stormy seas.
Already you are shattered by the tempest.'*

The ship is the state: the precise circumstances that inspired the poem it is not easy to guess, but the tempest is probably the long period of civil war which preceded Augustus' reign of peace. The comparison of a state to a ship is an old one. The following lines of T. Kyd may well have been suggested by this ode.

'Rome, Rome, thou now resembl'st a ship
at random wandering in a boisterous sea,
when foaming billows feel the northern blasts;
thou toil'st in peril, and the windy storm
doth topside-turvy toss thee as thou float'st.
Thy mast is shivered and thy mainsail torn,
thy sides sore beaten, and thy hatches broke:
thou want'st thy tackling, and a ship unrigg'd
can make no shift to combat with the sea.
See how the rocks do heave their heads at thee,
which if thou should but touch, thou straight becom'st
a spoil to Neptune, and a sportful prey
to the Glaucæ and Tritons, pleas'd with thy decay.'

3. *ut*, 'how.'

4. *latus, malus*, and *antennae* are all subjects to *gemant. remigio nudum*, 'bare of oars.' The ablative is common after adjectives expressing separation and privation.

5. *malus*, 'mast.'

7. *carinae*. Page suggests that the plural denotes the two sides of the keel; but in poetry the plural is used indiscriminately for the singular without difference of meaning.

8. *imperiosius*, 'too tyrannous.'

15. *nisi . . . ludibrium*, 'unless you are doomed to be the sport of the winds'; lit. 'owe to the winds an occasion for laughter.'

17. 'You who (were) lately (the cause of) sickening disgust (to me), and are now (the object of) my yearning and anxious care, avoid (*vites*, jussive subjunctive) the seas that flow among the shining Cyclades.'

ODE XV.

The prophecy of Nereus, that Troy was doomed to fall.

2. *perfidus hospitam*. Note the effect produced by placing these words together. So in 13. 14 *dulcia barbare*.

3. *obruit*: the subject is Nereus.

4. *caneret*: *cano* is specially used of prophecy.

5. *avi*, 'omen.' Ancient augurs watched the flights of birds to discover omens.

6. *milite*: ablative of the instrument which Greece would use, 'with many a soldier' or 'with a large force,' *miles* being often used in the sense of 'soldiery.'

10. *quanta funera*, 'what deadly ruin thou art making.'

11. Pallas Athene and Juno supported the Greeks in the Trojan War, because Paris had given the prize of beauty to Venus.

13. Venus always protected Paris, and once rescued him from the dangers of battle and brought him safe back to Helen: see below, l. 16.

14. *pectes caesariem*, 'comb thy curls.' Paris is always represented as an effeminate fop.

15. *divides*. There are different explanations of this word, but the most probable is 'tune,' i. e. 'set to melody.'

18. *celerem sequi*: see Appendix II.

22. *respicis*, 'think of.'

27. *furit reperire*: see Appendix I.

29. *quem tu*, 'as a stag, forgetful of his pasture, (flies from)

a wolf that he has seen on the other side of the vale. thou, dainty boy (*mollis*), shalt fly with panting breath from him (*quem*), though this was not the promise thou madest thy bride.' *sublimi* is surely a translation of *μετέωρος*; after running fast one always feels that one's breath is all at the top of one's lungs. This is Wickham's explanation. Page admits that this is 'scholarly and scientific,' but calls it 'neither poetic nor sensible.' He translates 'with panting head uplifted,' and refers to Landseer's 'Monarch of the Glen': but neither stags nor men pant with their 'head,' and *anhelitu* does not mean 'panting head' if they did. Moreover, *sublimi anhelitu* evidently, from its position, goes with Paris, not the stag.

33. **iracunda**: see Appendix VI. Translate 'the fleet of angry Achilles.'

diem proferet, 'put off awhile the day of doom.'

ODE XVI.

'My former verses were written in a temper: according to the fable of Prometheus we all, you know, have in us something of the brute. Forgive my offence: I wish to retract all I said.'

The ode is a *παλινωδία* or 'recantation of one's former sentiments.'

2. **quem . . . cumque**: cf. 6. 3, note.

3. **pones**: the future is often used as a mild imperative. Translate 'give my slanderous iambies whatever end you choose.' Iambic verse, invented by the early Greek poet, Archilochus, and used by him to avenge his slighted love by scurrilous invective, became ever after the stock metre for similar compositions.

5. 'Neither Cybele, nor the Pythian god who dwells in the inmost shrines, nor Liber, so strongly stirs the hearts of the priests: not so furiously do the Corybantes clang their shrill cymbals, as evil fits of passion.' *non . . . aera* breaks the run of the passage, the construction being *non Dindymene, . . . non . . . Pythius, non Liber aequè mentem quatit ut irae*.

9. **irae**: abstract nouns are used in the plural to denote particular examples of the general idea; so here, 'outbursts of anger.'

10. **deterret**, 'can stay.'

14. **coactus**. Some understand *esse*, but it is more likely that *et* below = *etiam*. The story appears to be that all the

available material had been used up in the creation of other animals, and that Prometheus was compelled to collect fragments of all kinds for the composition of man. Translate 'it is said that Prometheus, being compelled to add to our primæval clay a particle taken from every creature, placed in our stomach amongst other things (*et*) the anger of the furious lion.'

18. **et**, 'and were for lofty cities the final causes why they perished utterly, and why the exulting army of foemen drove the plough over their walls.' In sense *hostile* goes with *exercitus*: see Appendix VI. When a new city was to be built the site was marked out with a plough; hence ploughing was a symbol of the destruction of an old one.

22. **pectoris** depends on *fervor*.

25. **nunc**, 'now I wish to change bitterness for sweetness.' *muto* can also take abl. of thing given in exchange, acc. of thing taken: see below, 17. 2.

26. **dum**, 'if only'; often *dummodo* in this sense.

28. **animum**, 'your heart.'

ODE XVII.

'Come, Tyndaris, to my Sabine farm. It is a pleasant, safe retreat.
There I can offer you rest and rural revelry.'

2, 3. 'Ever wards off the fiery summer-heat and the rain winds from my she-goats.'

5-7. *latentes* agrees with *arbutos* and *uxores* is the subject.

9. **Martiales**: regularly applied to wolves because a she-wolf gave suck to Romulus.

†**Haediliae**: this place is unknown. *haeduleae*, 'little kids,' has been suggested, but the word nowhere occurs. MSS. have *haediliae* and *haedilia*, which are evidently corrupt; if the Romans had used such a word as *haedilia*, like *ovilia* the *i* would have been long.

11. **Usticae**: unknown, but evidently, from the context, near Horace's farm; if a hill, *cubantis* = 'sloping'; if (as probably) a valley, 'low-lying.'

14. **cordi est**, 'is dear to the gods.' *cordi* is usually explained as a 'predicative' dative, for the stock example of which see below 28. 18 '*exilio est aridum mare nautis*, 'the greedy sea is (for) a destruction to sailors.' But it is difficult to see how a thing can 'be a heart' to any one. The phrase is similar to the English, 'this is a man after my own heart,' or 'to my liking.' The construction occurs in the

early comic poet Plautus, and it may have been originally a conversational phrase for '*gratum est cordi.*'

hic: the order is *hic copia opulenta ruris honorum manabit tibi ad plenum benigno cornu.*

benigno cornu, 'with generous horn.' A horn has always been taken as a symbol of plenty.

19. **laborantes**, 'love-sick for the same man,' i.e. Odysseus.

20. **vitream**: usually applied to water; hence to a sea-nymph.

21. **Lesbii**, 'Lesbian wine.'

22. **duces**, 'quaff.'

25. **suspecta**, 'an object of suspicion.'

dispari agrees with *tibi* understood. Lit. 'on thee, all too unmatched to resist him.' Page well points out that *male* with adjectives of bad sense intensifies them, with adjectives of good sense negatives them. So here *male dispari* = 'very badly matched.'

ODE XVIII.

'Plant vines, Varus, in preference to anything. Wine gives joy to life, though excess of wine brings trouble.'

1. **nullam . . . severis** = *ne ullam severis* (from *sero*).

3. **siccis**: i.e. 'to those who do not drink wine.'

4. **aliter**: i.e. than by not being a *siccus* or total abstainer.

8. **Centaurea**. The Centaurs came to the marriage feast of Pirithous, King of the Lapithae, and became drunk and quarrelsome. A strife arose and many were killed.

super, 'over the wine.' For this use of *super* we should probably compare *nocte super media*, 'about nightfall,' as the notion seems that of time rather than place.

9. **non levis**, 'not light,' i.e. terrible. This is called Meiosis or Litotes, and is common in Greek: cf. οὐχ ἥκιστα, 'very much.'

10. 'When men in their frenzy distinguish right and wrong only by passion's narrow bound.'

11, 12. **non . . . invitum**, 'I will not . . . if thou wilt it not.'

quatiam: a reference to the brandishing of the *thyrsus*, or ivy-crowned wand of Bacchanalians.

variis obsita frondibus, 'that which is hidden in varied foliage,' i.e. the mystic emblems of Bacchus, kept in chests covered with leaves.'

14. **quae**: object of *subsequitur*. Translate 'which is followed by.'

ODE XIX.

Venus insists on my being enslaved again by love—this time by love for Glycera—so that I cannot sing of anything else. Come, raise an altar, and propitiate the goddess.'

4. 'to give back my heart to the passions that (I thought) were ended.'

8. **lubricus adspici**: see Appendix II. Translate 'too dangerously bright to be looked upon.'

10. **Cyprum**: a favourite abode of Venus.

11. **versis . . . equis**. The Parthians gained most of their victories by pretending to flee, and shooting their arrows back at their pursuers.

12. **quae nihil attinent**: i. e. have nothing to do with love.

13. **vivum**: i. e. fresh-cut, still green.

16. 'her attack will be less fierce if a victim has been offered to her.' *venio* is technically used of an enemy's charge.

ODE XX.

'Come, Maecenas, and visit me at my Sabine farm, though it is but humble wine that I can offer you.'

1. **modicis . . . cantharis**, 'in modest bowls.' The *cantharus* was an earthenware jar said to be named after its inventor.

Sabinum. Sabine wine was not bad, but inferior to Maecenas' choice vintage.

2. **Graeca . . . testa**: the wine might retain the aroma of the Chian or Lesbian that the cask had previously contained. Page compares the practice of keeping whiskey in old sherry casks.

3. **conditum levi**, 'stored and sealed'; lit. 'smeared.' i. e. with pitch, which was put over the cork.

4. The allusion is to the enthusiastic reception given to Maecenas on his first appearance in the theatre after an illness. The exact date is uncertain.

5. **paterni**: because Maecenas was descended from Tuscan princes (cf. I. I). and the Tiber is called *Tuscus alveus* in another passage in the Odes.

7. **Vaticani**. Wickham points out that the theatre of

Pompeius, the only theatre in Rome finished at the time, stood at the south end of the Campus Martius and so looked across the Tiber on the Janiculan and Vatican hills.

8. **imago**, 'echo.'

9. Caecuban and Calenian were expensive wines.

10. **†tu bibes**: difficult. Various explanations are given.

(1) 'you shall drink,' i. e. at home, contrasting Maecenas' luxury with Horace's simplicity. But the future is difficult to explain.

(2) reading *tum bibes*, 'then, after the Sabine, you shall have Caecuban.' But *mea* looks as if it is contrasted with a previous *tu*.

(3) Munro, finding *bides* in one MS., proposes *vides* in the sense of *provides*: *video* sometimes has this meaning.

11. **temperant**, 'help to blend my cups.' Properly *tempero* is used of the man who mixes the wine with water, in accordance with the Greek and Roman fashion.

ODE XXI.

'Sing of Diana, ye maidens, and of Apollo, ye youths.' The Ode may have been written to celebrate some great public occasion.

2. **intonsum**: because Apollo was eternally young.

4. **Iovi**: see Appendix V.

5. **coma**: poetic singular for plural 'foliage.' It is of course ablative.

6. **quaecumque . . . prominēt**, 'all that stands forth'; the antecedent is *coma*.

9. **tollite**, 'extol.'

11, 12. 'And Apollo himself with shoulder adorned with the quiver and with the lyre that his brother (Hermes) invented.

umerum is accusative of respect after *insignem*, which agrees with *Apollinem* understood.

13. **hic**. Apollo was supposed to both send and avert plagues.

15. **Persas atque Britannos**: i. e. the remotest East and West.

16. **aget**, 'drive.'

ODE XXII.

'The good man, Fuscus, needs no protection. When I was wandering in the woods, singing of Lalage, a wolf saw me but did not attack me. So wherever I am I will always sing of Lalage.'

1. **integer vitae**, 'blameless of life,' i. e. in respect of. This 'genitive of respect' is poetical, developed possibly under the influence of Greek models, but probably assisted by such Latin constructions as *pendere animi*, 'to be in doubt' where *animi* is a locative.

sceleris purus: a Graecism, ἀγνός being found with the genitive, the meaning being 'without stain of guilt': cf. ἄπαις ἀρρένων παίδων, 'childless of male children,' i. e. without sons.

5. 'The stormy Syrtes.' The order is *sive iter factururus per Syrtes aestuosas sive per inhospitalem*, &c.

7. **fabulosus**: because many marvellous stories were told about the East.

13. **quale portentum**, 'such a monster as.'

'The warlike land of Daunus,' i. e. Apulia, once ruled over by Daunus.

14. **aesculetis**: ἅπαξ λεγόμενον, i. e. not elsewhere found.

15. Juba, the son of Hiempsal, was King of Numidia. His son, also Juba, was restored to that kingdom by Augustus, but afterwards received in exchange for it Mauretania and parts of Gaetulia. Horace may be referring to either Juba.

17. **pigris**, 'dull,' i. e. unfruitful.

19. **quod** is relative, 'that region of the world which is oppressed by clouds and an evil climate.'

21. 'Place me in the car of the too close-neighbouring sun, in a land where men may not live'; lit. 'denied to houses.'

dulce: 'adverbial' accusative of neuter adjective, as often in Greek. It is equivalent to an adverb.

ODE XXIII.

'You avoid me, Chloe, like a frightened fawn. Yet I am not a tiger or a lion, and you are old enough for love.'

4. **silvae** = silvae.

5. **nam**, 'for whether through the light-hung leaves runs-

the-shiver-of spring's approach' (Wickham). For these beautiful lines we may compare Mr. W. Watson's Hymn to the Sea (the one success achieved in English Elegiacs, though, as in most modern English poetry written in classical metres, the rules for short and long are not strictly observed):—

' Now while the vernal impulsion makes lyrical all that
hath language,
While, through the veins of the Earth, riots the
ichor of Spring,
While, with throes, with raptures, with loosing of
bonds, with unsealings—
Arrowy pangs of delight, piercing the core of the
world—
Tremors and coy unfoldings, reluctances, sweet agita-
tions—
Youth, irrepressibly fair, wakes like a wondering
rose.'

Some critics object to the reading here partly on the ground that when spring arrives the trees are not out, and *repris ad ventos* has been suggested for *veris adventus*. This no doubt is scientifically more accurate, but it destroys the poetry of the passage. A more serious objection to the reading in the text is that 'the approach of spring' and 'the lizard in the bush' are strange alternatives.

8. **tremit**: the subject is *hinnuleus* understood from *hinnuleo* in line 1.

10. **frangere**, 'mangle.' See Appendix I.

12. **tempestiva**: with *viro*, 'ripe for a husband.'

ODE XXIV.

' We cannot too bitterly lament Quintilius: his death was a grief to many, and especially to thee, Virgil: yet not an Orpheus could bring him back now.'

2. **capitis**. Both in Greek and Latin the 'head' is used as an affectionate synonym for the person.

praeci-pe, 'prompt.'

5. **ergo**, 'can it be that.'

6. **cui**: with *parem*, 'his like.'

7. **incorrupta**, 'incorruptible': so *invictus* = 'unconquerable.'

8. **inveniet**: the singular after many subjects, with each of which it goes separately, is common in Horace.

9. 'A cause of tears to many.' *flebilis* is sometimes active, 'full of tears.' For the dative see Appendix V.

11. **non ita creditum**, 'not entrusted to them (the gods) for such a purpose.' It is less probable that *creditum* means 'lent by' the gods.

14. **arboribus**: see Appendix V.

16. **virga** is of course ablative and goes with *computerit*.

17. **non lenis**: Litotes, 'not easily won over to': cf.

18. 9 note.

recludere: see Appendix II for the use of the infinitive. The meaning seems to be 'unlock the gates of hell when Fate has closed them.'

18. **Mercurius**: see Ode 10 for the various attributes of Mercury.

gregi. In prose we should have *ad* with accusative.

ODE XXV.

'Lydia, you will soon be old and will meet with the same contempt that you now show your suitors.'

1. **iunctas**. The windows of a Roman house were originally closed by two shutters which were made to slide together.

2. **ictibus**. Many editors say that this means 'by throwing stones.' It more probably means 'by tapping.'

3. **amat**, 'cleaves to.'

5. **multum**: adverbial, 'very,' 'quite.'

facilis, 'willingly,' 'compliantly': cf. the use of *difficilis* in 13. 4.

7. **tuo**, 'your lover': cf. *tuæ* in 15. 32.

11, 12. **sub interlunia**, 'towards the time between the moons.' A change of moon is by many considered to influence the weather. For the use of *sub*, cf. 9. 19, and for division of word, cf. 2. 20.

15. **iecur ulcerosum**, 'your fevered heart'; *iecur*, as often in Latin, for the seat of the passions.

17. **laeta**, 'because joyful youth takes more delight in the green ivy and dark myrtle, but consigns to Hebrus, the friend of winter, the withered leaves.' The meaning is 'youth takes more pleasure in the young than in the aged.' So in English we talk of 'the sere and yellow leaf.'

18. **gaudeat** is subjunctive of 'virtual *oratio obliqua*' = 'because, as you say.'

20. **Hebro**. Some suggest *Euro*, but *Hebro* makes excellent sense.

ODE XXVI.

'I am the friend of the Muses and the affairs of foreign politics interest me not. Let me rather sing in praise of Lamia.'

3. **portare**: see Appendix I.

quis: the indirect question depends on *securus* in l. 6: 'utterly indifferent who is the king of the cold region beneath Aretus that is feared.' Others take *quis*=*quibus*, dative after *metuatur*; if so it is a very strong case of the dative dealt with in Appendix V.

6. **quae**: the antecedent is the vocative Pimplea.

9, 10. **mei honores**, 'the honour given by my poetry.'

fidibus novis, 'strings untouched before,' i. e. by Roman hands.

11. **Lesbio**. Lesbos was the home of Alcaeus and Sappho. **sacrare**, 'immortalize.'

ODE XXVII.

'No quarrels at table, my friends: what, you fill my glass? Then let Megilla's brother give the name of his sweetheart as our toast. Come, sir, you need not blush to tell her name. . . . Ah! so it is she? poor wretch! you are to be pitied then.'

1. **natis**, 'created.'

scyphis is ablative of instrument going with *pugnare*.

2. **Thracum**: genitive plural, 'belongs to barbarians.'

3. **verecundum Bacchum**, 'the temperate lord of wine' (L. L.).

6. **immane quantum discrepat**, 'how utterly at variance is.' With *immane quantum* we should really understand *est*, 'it is enormous how'; it is imitated from phrases like *θαυμαστὸν ὅσον* in Greek, and is regarded as practically one word, an adverb, and so does not take a subjunctive of the dependent question after it.

8. **cubito presso**: i. e. with the elbow deep in the cushions of the sofa. The Romans at meals reclined on couches.

9. At this point some one fills Horace's glass again.

severi, 'potent.'

11. **beatus** with *pereat*. Page translates, 'what is the wound, what the shaft of which he is the happy victim.' Notice the juxtaposition of *beatus* and *vulnere*: this is called oxymoron (bitter-sweet). Cf. Tennyson, *Idylls of the King*:

'His honour rooted in dishonour stood,
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true.'

13. **cessat voluntas**: i. e. are you too shy to tell? (Addressed to Megilla's brother). Literally 'does your will falter?'

15. **erubescendis**, 'that need cause a blush.'

16. 'You always sin with love of noble birth.' *Ingenue* has a touch of dramatic irony. The young man whispers the name to Horace and from his reply (*ah miser*, &c.), it is evident that his lady-love was not *ingenue*.

19. **laborabas**. Wickham compares the Greek *ἀπα* with the imperfect: 'you were, it seems, struggling.'

Charybdi: this whirlpool, the terror of sailors, is taken to represent the dangers of the youth entangled in the meshes of a heartless coquette.

21. **Thessalis**: the Thessalians were famous for witchcraft.

24. Bellerophon, ordered by the king of Lycia, to destroy the monster Chimaera, is said to have done so by the help of the winged horse Pegasus. Chimaera was really a mountain in Lycia from which flames were always issuing. The ancient conception of it was a female monster with the head of a lion, the waist of a goat, and the tail of a serpent.

ODE XXVIII.

There are different theories as to how this Ode should be taken: they are briefly discussed in Appendix VII.

1. **Te** is the object of *cohibent*, the subject of which is *parva munera*. All that is intended by the first six lines is that Archytas was a natural philosopher and mathematician.

numero carentis: i. e. countless.

2. **cohibent**: for meaning see Appendix VII.

3. **pulveris**. Page well observes, 'There is an obvious contrast between his boundless genius and narrow tomb'; he also quotes Shakespeare, 1 Henry IV, v. 4:

'When that this body did contain a spirit.
A kingdom for it was too small a bound;
But now two paces of the vilest earth
Is room enough.'

4. **munera**. It was a common belief that if the body was left unburied the soul could not cross in Charon's boat. Three handfuls of dust was sufficient to ensure this.

6. **morituro**: probably dative, agreeing with *tibi*. Notice the emphatic position, 'to die, since die thou must.'

7. **Pelopis genitor**: i. e. Tantalus; Jupiter invited him to his table and communicated secrets to him which he did not keep. In the after-world he was punished with a raging thirst; water and delicious fruits were within his reach, but they receded as soon as he stretched out his hand to them.

8. **Tithonus**. Tennyson's beautiful poem about him should be read.

10. **Orco**. In prose we should expect *ad Orcum*, but death is personified and the dative is one of advantage.

11. Pythagoras was a philosopher who taught the doctrine of *μετεμψύχωσις*, i. e. that the soul after death is born again in another body. He supported this by saying that his own soul had formerly existed in the body of Euphorbus (a Trojan hero) and proved it by selecting the shield of Euphorbus which hung among others in a temple. Euphorbus was the son of Panthous: hence Pythagoras is referred to here as Panthoides.

12. **testatus**, 'by bearing witness to.' i. e. showing his knowledge of.

ultra, 'beyond.' i. e. 'except.'

13. **concesserat**: the more usual construction after *quamvis* is the subjunctive.

14. **non sordidus auctor**, 'no mean exponent,' i. e. a very capable exponent. Meiosis or Litotes: cf. above, Ode 18. 9.

17. **spectacula**: the metaphor is that of a gladiatorial show; slaughter is a 'show' to Mars.

18. 'The greedy sea is a destruction to sailors'; lit. 'for a destruction.' This use of the dative in the predicate is called the predicative dative, and is confined to a few phrases, e. g. *auxilio venire, usui esse*. As a rule it is not qualified by any adjective, except one of quantity, as *magnus, quantus*.

19. **densentur**: indicative; the more usual form of this word is *densare*, but *densere* occurs occasionally. Translate 'the bodies of old and young alike fall fast together.'

20. **caput**. When any one was going to die it was supposed that Proserpine, the queen of the nether world, cut a lock

of hair from her victim's head; it was the custom to begin a sacrifice by cutting off a few hairs from the animal's head and burning them.

fugit: perfect in imitation of the Greek 'Gnomic' Aorist, to express what is accustomed to happen.

21. **rapidus**, 'sweeping.' The boisterous south wind is the 'companion of the sloping Orion,' because the setting of Orion, early in November, was proverbially a time for bad weather.

22. **Illyricis**: vaguely for the Adriatic Sea.

24. **capiti inhumato**: note the 'hiatus' or unelided vowel.

25. **sic**: i. e. if you do this; cf. Ode 3. 1.

28. **unde**: i. e. *ab Iove Neptunoque*; cf. *undique* in 7. 7.

30. **neglegis**, 'dost thou think it nothing to commit a crime that will injure thy innocent descendants after thee?'

31. **fors**, 'perhaps too,' for *fors sit an*.

32. 'The debt of justice and a return of insult may await thee thyself.'

36. **curras**: with *licebit*, 'thou wilt be allowed to hasten away.'

ODE XXIX.

'*Iccius*, are you yearning for the treasures of Arabia? Are you going to join the expedition thither? Have you already chosen what is to be your share of the booty? We must never be surprised at anything again if *Iccius*, the bookworm, sells his books to buy arms.'

2. **militiam**. An expedition was made to Arabia by Aelius Gallus, B.C. 24.

4. **regibus**: dative of hostile reference 'against kings.'

6. **sponso necato**: ablative absolute, 'when you have slain her lover.'

7. 'What boy from the palace with perfumed hair will be set beside your cup?' Eastern potentates regularly employed youths as cupbearers.

9. **tendere**: see Appendix II.

10. **arduus** agrees with *montibus*. Wickham takes it as an ablative absolute on the model of *adverso flumine*; but it is more probably, as Page suggests, a dative, 'flow backwards up the steep mountains.' Note the effective contrast in *arduus pronos*.

13. † **nobilis**: some MSS. have *nobiles*; in either case it may be accusative plural agreeing with *libros*.

14. **Socraticam domum**, 'the Socratic school,' i.e. the writings of Plato, Xenophon, &c., about the Socratic philosophy. Socrates himself left no writings.

15. 'Corslets made of Spanish steel.' Spanish steel was famed for its excellence.

16. **tendis**: with *mutare*, 'strive to exchange'; see Appendix I.

ODE XXX.

'Venus, leave Cyprus and come to Glycera, who has a shrine for thee: bring with thee thy joyous attendants.'

3. **te** may be taken with both *rocantis* and *transfer*.

4. **aedem**: *aedes* in the singular means a temple, in the plural a house. The meaning is that Glycera had put up a small shrine for the worship of Venus.

5. **puer**: i.e. Cupid.

6. **properent**: *puer*, *Gratiae*, *Nymphae*, *Iuventas*, *Mercurius*, are all subjects to this verb. The *-que* should logically be joined to *nymphae*.

7. **parum comis sine te**, 'which without thee has no charms.'

8. **Mercurius**: i.e. as the God of Wit.

ODE XXXI.

'What boon shall the poet ask of his patron, Apollo, on this great day? Not wealth or vineyards. Such things are for the wealthy merchant. Enough for me is wholesome food, a healthy body, and a healthy mind, and an old age not wanting in honour or the delights of poetry.'

The ode is supposed to be written on the day on which Augustus dedicated his famous temple to Apollo on the Palatine, in memory of his victory over Antonius and Cleopatra at Actium, B.C. 31.

1. **dedicatum**: *dedicare* can govern 'temple' or 'god' alike, probably, as Wickham says because the temple contained a statue of the god.

2. **novum**. New wine was used in sacrifices; see above, 19. 15.

5. 'The goodly herds of hot Calabria.' Calabria was famous for its cattle, as Sardinia was for its corn.

7. 'Which the silent stream of Liris wears away with its peaceful flow.' *Liris* is of course nominative in apposition to *amnis*.

9. **premant**: the subject is the (understood) antecedent of *quibus*, 'they to whom fortune has given the vine.' *Vitem* is object of both *premant* and *dedit*.

Calena agrees in grammar with *fulce*, in sense with *vitem*; see Appendix VI.

10. 'And let the wealthy merchant from golden goblets drain the wines taken-in-exchange-for Syrian merchandise.'

16. **leves**, 'light,' i. e. digestible.

17. 'May'st thou grant me, I pray, son of Latona (the power) to enjoy what-I-have-won, being both strong-in-body and with mind unimpaired, and to pass an honoured (lit. not dishonoured) old age which lacks not the lyre.' For *tet* another reading is *at*, but the sense is so harsh that it can hardly be right.

ODE XXXII.

'I am asked for a song. Often, my lyre, I have drawn strains from thee on light themes: now give me such music in Latin as of old thou didst yield to Alcaeus in Greek. Thou glory of Phoebus, help me whenever I call on thee.'

1. † **Poscimur**. Horace had evidently been asked to write some national ode. Others read *poscimus* to be taken with *quod*; but the sense is weak, and *poscimur* occurs in similar passages.

vacui: partitive genitive with *quid*.

2. **lusimus**: the plural, as in *poscimur*, is for the singular, as often in the first person.

quod: the antecedent is *carmen*, which is the object of *dic*.

3. **plures**: i. e. *annos*.

5. **Lesbio . . . civi**: i. e. Alcaeus. For the dative see Appendix V.

modulate. For the past participle of a deponent verb used passively, see I. 24, 25, note.

6. '(whether he was) in the midst of arms, or whether he had moored his storm-tossed boat on the dank shore.' *religarat* is contracted for *religaverat*.

9. **illi**: i. e. *Veneri*.

10. **haerentem**, 'clinging.'

puerum: i. e. Cupid.

11. 'Beautiful with his black eyes and black hair.'

13. **decus**: in apposition to *testudo*: 'O shell that art the glory of Phoebus, and art pleasing to the feasts of mighty Jupiter.'

15. **cumque**. From his habit of splitting *quicumque* into two words Horace has come to regard *cumque* as a word itself — *ποτέ*, 'at any time.' There is no parallel quoted, but it is the reading of all the MSS.

ODE XXXIII.

'Lest you be too much grieved, Tibullus, at Glycera's cruelty, remember that many others suffer in the same way, for that is Venus' delight. I have suffered myself too.'

1. **Albi**: i. e. Albius Tibullus, the famous elegiac poet. He was contemporary with Horace, and died B. C. 18. Amongst many other love poems he wrote elegies to a certain Glycera. Horace addressed one of his epistles to him. His work was characterized by grace and polish rather than originality or genius.

ne doleas: the second person singular of the present subjunctive with *ne* is used in good Latin to express a prohibition if the second person is used 'generically,' i. e. with no definite reference, but equivalent to the French *on*. So Cicero has *ne requiras*, 'you must not ask for it,' i. e. no one should, &c. It is doubtful if *ne* with present subjunctive second person ever, in classical Latin, expresses a prohibition addressed to a definite person, though it may in the colloquial language of comic poets. Here it is best to put a comma at *fide* instead of a full stop (as most edd.), and take *ne* as final; this gives more point to *plus nimio*. 'Lest you should grieve to excess in thinking of cruel Glycera, and keep chanting those piteous elegies, Albius, (asking) why she has broken faith with you and a younger rival outshines you, (remember that) Lycoris, so beauteous with her low brow, is tortured by love for Cyrus, while Cyrus turns towards ruthless Pholoe.'

7. **prius . . . quam**, 'before,' 'or ever.'

9. 'Shall sin for a lover that brings her shame.' Some take *turpi* as meaning 'repulsive to her.'

13. **melior Venus**, 'a worthier love.'

15. **fretis**: ablative of comparison; in good prose this is almost confined to negative sentences.

ODE XXXIV.

'Once an infidel philosopher, now I retract: I have heard thunder in a cloudless sky: that was no clashing of clouds, but the hand that lifts the humble and overthrows the proud.'

In a passage in the Satires (i. 5) Horace professes himself a follower of Epicurus; the philosophers of this school did not deny the existence of gods, but refused to believe that they interfered in human affairs; cf. Tennyson:—

'On the hills like gods together, careless of mankind.

For they lie beside their nectar, and their bolts are hurled

Far below them in the valley, and the clouds are lightly curled

Round their golden houses, girdled with the gleaming world,

But they smile, they find a music centred in a doleful song

Steaming up, a lamentation and an ancient tale of wrong,

Like a tale of little meaning tho' the words are strong.'

His complacent philosophy seems to have received a shock by hearing a natural phenomenon which he was unable to explain on scientific grounds.

2. **insanientis sapientiae**: Oxymoron; cf. 27. 11, and note. *sapientia* is technically used of 'philosophy,' just as in the Satires Horace uses *sapiens* = 'philosopher,' and *stultus* = 'no philosopher.' The genitive is dependent on *consultus*, the phrase being formed on the model of *iuris consultus* 'a lawyer,' where *consultus* means 'an adept' (lit. 'one often consulted'). Translate 'one versed in foolish wisdom.'

4. **iterare** = *repetere*: 'retrace paths I had long left.'

6. **dividens**: cf. Tennyson, *Dream of Fair Women*:—

'Saw God divide the night with flying flame,

And thunder on the everlasting hills.'

9. **bruta**, 'massive.'

11. 'The boundaries of Atlas.' Atlas was supposed to support the world on his shoulders.

12. **valet**: for the sentiment cf. 'He hath put the mighty from their seat, and hath exalted the humble and the meek.' Translate 'God can change the highest to the lowest, and He weakens the lofty, while He brings that which was hidden to light.'

14. **hinc**, 'from one,' as before *unde* = *a quo*.

apicem: *apex* is properly the conical top of the caps worn by pontiffs. Here it means the 'tiara' worn by Eastern kings, being used as a symbol of power.

15. **cum stridore acuto**, 'with flapping loud' (L. L.). Fortune is depicted as winged and swooping down like a bird of prey.

16. **sustulit**, 'Gnomic' perfect; cf. 28. 20.

ODE XXXV.

'O Fortune, all men pray to thee, both small and great. Before thee goes Destiny, yet with thee are Hope and Faith. Guard thou Augustus in Britain and our armies in the East, and now that we are fighting once more against a common foe let us never again fight against each other.'

In this ode *fortuna* is personified in at least three aspects: (1) as the controlling destiny of mankind; (2) ll. 21-28, as the 'fortunes' of an individual or a family; (3) 29 to the end, as the *fortuna populi Romani*. See also below, note on l. 17.

2. **praesens tollere**: see Appendix II.

3. **mortale corpus**, 'frail mortal man' (Wickham).

superbos, 'change proud triumphs into funerals.' The construction is similar to that of *muto*.

6. **te**: governed by *ambit* understood.

7. **laccessit**, 'tempts' or 'braves'; cf. 3. 10.

9. **profugi**: the epithet is well chosen, for the Scythians made a point of not fighting pitched battles, preferring to retreat to their bare steppes, till the severity of their climate and the barrenness of their soil had exhausted the strength of their enemies.

13. **proruas**: i. e. overthrow existing prosperity, *columnam* being merely a symbol of stability.

14. **neu**, 'and lest the thronging people rouse the loiterers to arms, to arms, and overthrow their power'; *ad arma* is repeated to vividly suggest the shouting mob.

17. **anteit**: scanned as a disyllable.

† **saeva**: the MSS. authority favours *serra*; if retained this must mean 'slave of fortune,' not 'enslaving'; but a slave does not walk *before* her mistress. Probably *saeva* is the right reading; in a similar passage Horace has *dira necessitas*. The imagery is confused and it is not clear why *Necessitas* should precede *Fortuna* unless, as Mr. Gow suggests, in 17-20 *fortuna* = 'what happens' or life in general.

18-20. 'Carrying in her hand of brass huge nails and wedges, and the firm clamp and molten lead are there as well.' All these are symbols of immutability; *trabales* 'belonging to beams,' i.e. such nails as are driven into beams.

22. *nec*, 'and rejects not thee as her companion.' *fortuna* here = not abstract Fortune but the 'fortunes' of one man. Page understands *se* which is harsh, *te* being clearly the object of both *colit* and *abnegat*. Moreover *negat*, not *abnegat*, would have been used.

23. 'Whenever with change of robe thou dost leave the houses of the mighty in enmity.'

26, 27. *cadis* . . . *siccatis*: ablative absolute, 'when casks are drained to the dregs.'

28. *ferre* . . . *dolosi*: see Appendix II.

29. *iturum*: Augustus' intention to visit Britain was never carried out.

33, 34. *cicatricum et sceleris* . . . *fratrumque*. Hendiadys: 'Unholy wounds inflicted on brethren by brethren.' See Appendix III.

34. *dura*, 'hardened.'

35. *nefasti* here = '*nefandi*.' The word usually means 'unlucky,' and is applied to days on which public business could not be transacted.

36. *unde*, 'from what'; cf. *undique* in 7. 7.

39. *in*: after *diffingas*, 'forge against.' *retunsum* = 'blunted in civil strife.'

ODE XXXVI.

'Thanks to the gods who have brought back Numida. This is a great day, and we will celebrate it: Numida will be the hero of the hour.'

3. 'The gods who have preserved Numida.'

4. *Hesperia*: i.e. Spain. From the Greek standpoint Italy is the 'Western' land.

8. *puertiae*: contracted for *pueritiae*. Translate 'mindful of his boyhood passed under the same master.' It seems better, with Wickham, to take *rege* = 'schoolmaster,' than, with Page, to make it refer to Lamia, 'under none other as leader'; *rex* was sometimes used in this sense by boys at play, but it is very harsh to make the noun in the ablative absolute refer to another word in the sentence.

9. At the age of fifteen or sixteen the Roman boy assumed the dress of a man, i.e. he exchanged the *toga praetexta* for the *toga virilis*.

10. 'Let not the fair day lack its Cretan chalk.' Chalk came from Cimolus, near Crete. Horace may be referring to some proverb. It is said that the Thracians marked their fortunate days with white stones, their unfortunate with black. Similar allusions are common in Latin poets.

12. 'Let not the feet flag as they dance in Salian measure.' The allusion is to the *Salii* or dancing-priests of Mars.

13. **multi meri**: descriptive genitive. 'Damalis of the copious cups' (L. L.).

14. **amystide**, 'draught'; the derivation shows that it means 'a draught without taking breath' (lit. not closing the lips). Page compares the Oxford custom of 'sconcing.'

15. At a Roman banquet guests and host crowned themselves with garlands.

17. **putres**, 'languishing' (L. L.).

20. **ambitosior**, 'more clinging,' from the original sense of *ambire*, 'go round.'

ODE XXXVII.

'Now is the time for joy and thanksgiving: the great queen who was plotting the destruction of Rome has fled before Caesar as a dove before a hawk. Yet she was a heroine.'

This ode celebrates the famous victory of Augustus over M. Antonius and Cleopatra at Actium, B. C. 31.

2. **Saliaribus**: cf. 36. 12.

3. **pulvinar**: a couch made of cushions on which images of the gods were laid at a *lectisternium*.

4. **tempus erat**: the use of the imperfect is the same as in 27. 19, where see note. L. L. translate 'now 'twere meet.'

5. **antehac**: scanned as a disyllable; cf. 35. 17.

depromere: cf. 9. 7, note.

10. **impotens sperare**: see Appendix II. 'Bold enough to hope for anything,' lit. with no self-restraint in hoping.

13. As a matter of fact Cleopatra's fleet escaped unhurt, though that of Antony was almost annihilated. Translate 'but her frenzy was cooled by the fact that scarce one ship escaped the flames, and her mind distraught with Marcotic wine was recalled to real terrors by Caesar, who with his oars chased her as she flew from Italy.' *lymphatum* gets this meaning from the belief that nymphs could inflict madness: *lympa* and *nympha* are said to have been originally identical.

21. **quae** refers to *monstrum*: such constructions, where

sense takes precedence of strict grammar, are not uncommon. Translate 'but she, seeking to die more nobly, neither shrank in womanish terror from the sword, nor with swift fleet strove to seek a new home on far-distant shores.' *reparavit* seems to mean 'take in exchange for what she had lost'; cf. 31. 12.

For the language cf. Tennyson, *Dream of Fair Women* :—

'I died a Queen. The Roman soldier found
me lying dead, my crown about my brows,
a name for ever!—lying robed and crown'd,
worthy a Roman spouse.'

26, 27. **fortis . . . tractare**: see Appendix II.

28. **venenum**: i.e. of the asp with which she is said to have killed herself.

30. 'Grudging the cruel Liburnians the honour of carrying her, a queen no more (*privata*), in the haughty triumph, proud woman that she was.' Lit. 'grudging the galleys the-being-borne.' This seems more forcible than taking *Liburnis* as locative = 'in.' For *deduci* see Appendix I.

ODE XXXVIII.

'Slave, I hate Oriental display. Simple things please me better.'

2. **philyra**. The inner bark of the lime-tree was used in making garlands.

3. **sectari** = *quaerere*.

quo locorum, 'in what place.'

5. **adlabores**. The subjunctive is after *curo*: *ut* is usually expressed.

APPENDIX

OF

GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

I. PROLATIVE INFINITIVE WITH VERBS.

THIS use of the infinitive was in classical prose joined only to verbs whose sense was not complete without such an addition, e.g. verbs expressing 'will' or 'power' as *volo*, *possum*. Hence the term 'Prolative' from *pro* and *fero* because it 'carries on' the construction of the verb to which it is joined.

Gradually (especially in poets) the construction became extended to verbs of complete predication, i. e. whose sense was in itself complete. This is due to two causes.

- (1) There was a growing tendency to make Latin more highly coloured: for a simple verb like *cupio* we have *furo* (15. 27).
- (2) The influence of Greek was beginning to work. In Greek the dative origin of the infinitive was never quite forgotten.

Signs of this extension of usage are found even in Cicero. Horace furnishes many examples: in this book we find—

1. 8 *certat tollere*.
1. 34 *refugit lendere*.
15. 7 *coniurata rumpere*.
15. 27 *furit reperire*.
29. 15 *mutare tendis*.
37. 30 *invidens deduci*.

The following are still more noticeable, especially 2. 8. In these, classical prose would require the supine or *ut* + subjunctive or *ad* + gerundive.

2. 8. *egit vivere*.
12. 2 *sumis celebrare*.
23. 10 *persequor frangere*.
26. 3 *tradam portare*.

II. PROLATIVE INFINITIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

A SIMILAR extension of the prolative infinitive is found with adjectives. Here again the influence of Greek may be seen; cf. for example *δεινὸς λέγειν*.

This prolative infinitive after adjectives is an especial feature of Horace's style. The instances found in this book are—

1. 18 *indocilis pati*.
3. 25 *audax perpeti*.
6. 6 *cedere nescii*.
10. 7 *callidum condere*.
12. 11 *blandum ducere*.
12. 27 *superare nobilem*.
15. 18 *celerem sequi*.
19. 8 *lubricus adspici*.
24. 17 *lenis recludere*.
29. 9 *doctus tendere*.
35. 2 *praesens tollere*.
35. 28 *ferre dolosi*.
37. 10 *impotens sperare*.
37. 27 *fortis tractare*.

Of these the easiest are of course such as 29. 9, where the adjective is a participle which takes the construction of its verb.

III. HENDIADYS.

OFTEN, where we should use a substantive qualified by an adjective, in Latin we find two substantives coupled by *et*.

Thus: 1. 16 *otium et oppidi rura sui*, 'the peaceful fields round his own native town.'

35. 33 *cicatricum et sceleris fratrumque*, 'the unholy wounds inflicted by brothers on brothers.'

IV. LATIN IMITATION OF GREEK MIDDLE.

THE passive in Latin is sometimes used (in poets and post-classical writers reflexively in imitation of the Greek middle. Thus—

1. 22 *stratus membra*, 'with his limbs stretched.'

2. 31 *umeros amictus*, 'with thy shoulders clad.'

These must be carefully distinguished from such constructions as *percussus mentem formidine*, 'stricken in mind with terror,' where the passive is a true passive and the accusative an accusative of respect. Notice that in the former constructions the subject is also the agent.

V. DATIVE WITH PASSIVE.

OFTEN we are almost compelled to translate the Latin dative by the preposition 'by.' In such case we should not call it the dative of the agent. The dative expresses the person to whose advantage an action is performed. As this is so often identical with the agent the dative *appears* to be a synonym for *a* and the ablative. e. g.—

1. 27 *visa est catulis cerra*.

32. 5 *Lesbio modulate civi*.

With past participles passive the dative of reference is often used, giving the point of view from which the action is regarded. Thus in 1. 24 *bella matribus detestata* is not 'wars hated by mothers,' but 'hated in the eyes of mothers.' So too—

21. 4 *dilectam Iovi*.

24. 9 *multis flebilis*.

24. 14 *auditam arboribus*.

VI. HYPALLAGE.

IT is a device (sometimes for the sake of variety, sometimes perhaps for metrical convenience) to transfer the epithet from the noun to which it properly applies to another. Thus—

3. 40 *iracunda fulmina*, 'wrathful thunderbolts' where 'wrathful' properly belongs to Jupiter.

12. 34 *superbos Tarquini fuses*, 'the reign of proud Tarquin.'

15. 33 *iracunda classis Achillei*, 'the fleet of wrathful Achilles.'

16. 21 *imprimeretque hostile aratrum exercitus*, 'and the army of foemen drove the plough.'

31. 9 *premant Calena falce vitem*, 'prune with the knife the vine of Cales.'

VII. ODE XXVIII.

ODE 28 has caused endless difficulties to commentators. Some regard it as a dialogue, some as a monologue.

(1) Those who take it to be a dialogue divide the ode variously at 7, 15, 17, and 21. The best proposals are—

(a) To make the first part (1-20) spoken by Horace, the rest by the spirit of Archytas. But *cohibent* in l. 2 implies that Archytas *was* buried, unless we render 'the gift of dust (i. e. the want of it) keeps you from crossing in Charon's boat.' But this is very forced.

(b) To make 1-20 spoken by a wandering sailor who moralizes before Archytas' tomb, and the rest by the spirit of a shipwrecked sailor who appears and asks for burial.

(c) To make the first part spoken by a living sailor, and the last by the spirit of Archytas, the division being at 7, 17, or 21.

As regards (b) and (c) the main objection to the introduction of a sailor is *indice te* in 14; these words, applied to a sailor, are absurd; and little less so if spoken by a sailor to Archytas, as it, and the accompanying lines, imply greater literary and philosophic knowledge than we should expect in a sailor.

The objection (in line 2) to making the first part addressed to Archytas, and the last spoken by him, has been given above.

(2) Of those who regard the ode as a monologue some make Horace the speaker; if this is correct—

(a) Horace is 'fancifully anticipating the realization of a danger from which he in another place records his preservation,' iii. 4. 27 (Mr. Marshall). This too seems forced.

(b) More probably, as Mr. E. S. Thompson has suggested in the *Classical Review*, the ode is an epitaph suggested for some tomb near that of Archytas, on the Matine shore. He quotes many instances of similar poems.

There is still an objection to this, which applies also to 2 (a): *Tarenti* in line 29 looks as if Archytas (the Tarentine) is speaking; Neptune, the guardian of Tarentum, might well be expected to remember kindness shown to an inhabitant of Tarentum.

VIII. METRICAL IRREGULARITIES.

The chief are—

- 2. 19. Elision of *e* in *probante* before *uxorius* in next line.
- 3. 36 *perrupit Acheronta* : -*it* final lengthened in arsis.
- 13. 6 *manet* (if sound) : -*et* final lengthened in arsis.
- 28. 24 *capiti inhumato* : hiatus.
- 35. 17 *anteit* : scanned as a disyllable by synizesis.
- 37. 5 *antehac* : scanned as disyllable by synizesis.



INDEX OF PROPER NAMES



Āchāīcus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Achaia*, a district on the northern coast of Peloponnese; so *Greek*.

Āchērōn, -ontis, *m.*, a river of the lower world; generally *the lower world*, *Hades*.

Āchilles, -is, -ei or -i, a Greek hero who fought at Troy: his story is told in the *Iliad* of Homer: angry with Agamemnon for taking from him Briseis, he refused to fight against the Trojans till stung to do so by the death of his friend Patroclus, whereupon he slew Hector: he was killed by the arrow of Paris.

Ācrōcēraunia, -orum, *n.*, a promontory in Epirus.

Āfrīcus, -i, *m.*, the *WSW. wind*: so generally *wind*, *storm*.

Agrippa, -ae, *m.*, the greatest Roman general and statesman under Augustus, sharing the chief power with Maecenas.

Aiax, -ācis, *m.*, one of the Greek heroes before Troy, celebrated in Sophocles' tragedy of that name.

Albius, -i, *m.*, Albius Tibullus, poet and friend of Horace: he wrote elegies addressed to 'Delia.'

Albūnea, ae, *f.*, a prophetic nymph to whom a grove and fountain were consecrated at Tibur.

Alcīdes, -ae, *m.*, *Hercules*, grandson of Alcaeus. He was credited with enormous strength.

Algīdus, -i, *m.*, a mountain in Latium, near Rome.

Ānio, -ēnis, *m.*, a river with waterfalls in Latium, near Tibur.

Antium, -i, *n.*, a town on a rocky promontory in Latium.

Āpollo, -īnis, *m.*, son of Jupiter and Latona: also called Phoebus: he was the god of prophecy and his temple at Delphi was the seat of an oracle: he

was also the inspiring god of poets : also represented as inflicting with his arrows sudden death : also as the sun, as his sister, Diana (or Phoebe), symbolized the moon.

Āpūlus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Apulia*, a region in southern Italy.

Āquīlo, -ōnis, *m.*, the North wind.

Ārabs, -ābis, *m.*, an Arabian.

Archȳtas, -ae, *m.*, a great philosopher of Tarentum : lived about B.C. 400 : was a follower of Pythagoras.

Arctos, -i, *f.*, the constellation of the *Bear*, near the North Pole.

Argos, *n.*, capital of Argolis in the Peloponnese : also the district around.

Atlantēus, -a, -um, *Atlanticus*, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Atlas* : *aequor Atlanticum* = the *Atlantic ocean*.

Atlas, -antis, *m.*, a Titan, who was condemned to bear heaven on his head and hands ; identified with Mt. Atlas in the NW. of Africa.

Atrides, -ae, *m.*, a descendant of Atreus, esp. Menelaus and Agamemnon, who led the Greeks to Troy, to bring back Helen who had run away there with Paris.

Attālicus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Attalus*, the name of several kings of Pergamus, proverbial for their wealth.

Atticus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Attica*, the district round

Athens, and so often *Athenian*.

Bābȳlōnius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Babylon*, on the Euphrates, one of the oldest cities in the world, capital of Assyria : so in general *oriental*.

Bacchus, -i, *m.*, the god of wine and inspiration.

Bassāreūs, -ei, *m.*, wearer of the *βασσάρα* (fox-skin) : i.e. *Bacchus*.

Bassus, -i, *m.*, *Bassus* : no historical reference.

Bērēcyntius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Berecyntus*, a mountain in Phrygia where Cybele was worshipped, from which she derived her surname of Berecyntia.

Bīthȳnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Bithynia*, a district in Asia Minor on the south shore of the Euxine, rich in timber for ship-building.

Brītanni, -orum, *m.*, *Britons*.

Caecūbus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Caecubum*, in Latium, famed for its wine. *Caecubum* (sc. vinum) as *subst.* = *Caecuban wine*.

Caesar, -āris, *m.*, name of a great Roman family : often applied to the emperor Augustus.

Cālāber, -bra, -brum, *adj.*, of *Calabria*.

Cālabria, the peninsula in the SE. of Italy.

Cālēnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Cales*, a city in Campania famed for its wine.

Cāmēna, -ae, *f.*, and *plur.*

- Cāmēnae**, a name of the Muses.
- Cāmillus**, -i, m., M. Furius Camillus, who conquered Veii and freed Rome from the Gauls in 390 B.C.
- Cānicūla**, -ae, f., the *Dog-star*, associated with hot weather —hence ‘dog-days.’
- Cāpitōlium**, -i, n., the *Capitol*, at Rome; i.e. the temple of Jupiter on the top of Mons Capitolinus, the scene of great religious ceremonies, where the Sibylline books were kept.
- Carpāthius**, -a, -um, *adj.* of *Carpathus*, a small island between Crete and Rhodes.
- Cātilus**, -i, m., brother of Tiburtus, who with him built Tibur.
- Cāto**, -onis, m., M. Porcius Cato, a Roman senator of stern republican views who committed suicide at Utica B.C. 46 after the overthrow of the republican party at Thapsus.
- Caucāsus**, -i, m., the range of mountains between the Euxine and the Caspian, dividing Europe and Asia.
- Centaureūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* of the *Centauri*, mythical beings with the head of a man and the legs and body of a horse.
- Chārybdis**, -is, f., a rock between Sicily and Italy, opposite another rock Scylla. They were supposed to be inhabited by malevolent beings after whose names the rocks were called. Charybdis was said to swallow down the waters of the sea and throw them up again, which caused a dangerous whirlpool.
- Chīmaera**, -ae, f., a monster with the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a serpent: it breathed fire from its nostrils: it was slain by Bellerophon, mounted on Pegasus.
- Chloe**, -es, f., *Chloe*; no historical reference.
- Circe**, -es, f., an enchantress who turned Ulysses’ companions into swine, and endeavoured without success to enchant Ulysses himself: she was the daughter of Helios (the sun) and Perse.
- Clio**, -ūs, f., the *Muse of history*.
- Cnīdus**, -i, m., a city in Caria famed for its statue of Venus.
- Cnōsius**, -a, -um, *adj.* of *Cnosus*, ancient capital of Crete, and so *Cretan*.
- Cōrinthus**, -i, f., *Corinth*, the well-known Greek city on the shores of the Corinthian gulf, close to the isthmus of Megara (so called bimarīs, Od. 7. 2, because it had two harbours).
- Corýbantes**, -ium, m., priests of Cybele, who played on cymbals to her honour.
- Crāgus**, -i, m., a mountain in Lycia.

Cressa, *fem. adj.*, *Cretan*: of *Cretan earth*, i.e. *chalk*.

Crētīcus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *Cretan*, of *Crete*, a large island in the south of the *Aegean sea*, the modern *Candia*.

Cūrius, -i, *m.*, *M. Curius Dentatus*, who, as consul, won the battle of *Beneventum* B.C. 275. *Horace* takes him as an example of ancient *Roman simplicity*.

Cȳbēle, -es, *f.*, a *Greek goddess*, the mother of the gods, especially worshipped in *Phrygia*: the wild and original character of her worship caused it to be closely associated with that of *Dionysus* (*Bacchus*).

Cyclādes, -um, *f.*, a group of islands in the *Aegean sea*, 'circling' round *Delos*.

Cyclops, -ōpis, *m.* (in plur.), the workmen of *Vulcan*, creatures with one eye.

Cynthius, -a, -um, *adj.*, an epithet applied to *Apollo*, who was born on *Mt. Cymthus* in *Delos*.

Cyprius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Cyprus*.

Cyprus, -i, *f.*, the island *Cyprus*.

Cȳrus, -i, *m.*, *Cyrus*: no historical reference in this book.

Cȳthērēa, -ae, *f.*, a name of *Venus*, from the island of *Cȳthēra*, celebrated as a seat of her worship; it was near the south of *Laconia*, and near it she

was said to have risen from the sea.

Dācus, -i, *m.*, a *Dacian*, or inhabitant of *Dacia*, a Roman province lying between the *Carpathians* and the *Danube*.

Daedālus, -i, *m.* (= 'a cunning worker'), a mythical personage, remarkable for his ingenious craftsmanship: he made wings for himself and his son *Icarus*, who perished in the attempt to use them, though *Daedalus* himself crossed the *Aegean sea* in safety. The sea in which *Icarus* fell was called *Icarium mare*.

Dāmālis, -is, *f.*, *Damalis*: no historical reference.

Dardānus, -i, *m.*, ancestor of the *Trojans*: also used -us, -a, -um, as *adj.*

Daunias, -ādis, *f.*, the land of *Daunus*, an ancient king of *Apulia*.

Dēlos, -i, *f.*, central island of the *Cyclades*, the birth-place of *Apollo*.

Delphi, -orum, a small town in *Phocis*, chief seat of the worship of *Apollo*, home of the *Delphic oracle*.

Diāna, -ae, *f.*, sister of *Apollo*: variously worshipped as goddess of light, sudden death, the chase, and chastity.

Diespīter, -tris, *m.*, old name for *Jupiter* = 'father of light.'

Dindŷmēne, -es, *f.*, *Cybele*,

worshipped at Mt. Dindymus in Mysia.

Ēōus, -a, -um, *adj.*, eastern, from Eos, the dawn.

Ēphēsus or -os, -i, *f.*, a famous Ionian city in Asia Minor.

Ērycina, -ae, *f.*, Venus, who had a temple on Mt. Eryx in Sicily.

Etruscus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Etrurian.

Euhius, -i, *m.*, Bacchus, because worshipped with the cry of 'euhoi.'

Eurus, -i, *m.*, the SE. wind.

Euterpe, -es, *f.*, the Muse of music.

Fābrīcius, -i, *m.*, a famous Roman who commanded against Pyrrhus B.C. 278.

Fālernus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of the Falernian territory in Campania: famous for its wine: Falernum (*sc. vinum*) as *subst.* = Falernian wine.

Faunus, -i, *m.*, a Latin deity: identified with Pan.

Fāvōnius, -i, *m.*, the West wind.

Formiānus, -a, -um, of Formiae, a town in Latium.

Fūria, -ae, *f.*, one of the three Furies, Alecto, Megaera, and Tisiphonē.

Fuscus, -i, *m.*, Fuscus: a friend of Horace.

Gaetūlus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Gaetulia, the interior of north Africa, south of

Mauritania: used generally of Africa.

Gallicus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Gallia (France). Gallie horses were famous.

Glŷcēra, -ae, *f.*, Glycera ('sweet'): no historical reference.

Graecia, -ae, *f.*, Greece.

Grātia, -ae, *f.*, one of the three Graces, Euphrōsyne, Aglaia, and Thalia; goddesses of grace and refinement.

Hādria, -ae, *m.*, the Adriatic sea.

Hādriānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Adriatic.

Haedilia, -ae, *f.*, probably some wood or hill near Horace's Sabine Farm: see Od. 17. 9 note.

Haemōnia, -ae, *f.*, old name of Thessaly, from

Haemus, -i, *m.*, a range of mountains in Thessaly.

Hebrus, -i, *m.*, a river in Thrace.

Hēlēna, -ae and -e, -es, *f.*, Helen, daughter of Zeus and Leda, wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta: was carried off by Paris to Troy, which caused the Trojan war.

Hēlīcon, -ōnis, *m.*, a mountain in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses.

Hercūles, -is, *m.* See Alcides.

Hercūleus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Hercules. Herculeus labor refers to the famous twelve labours performed by that hero.

Hespēria, -ae, *f.*, *Spain* ('the western land').

Hespērius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Hesperus*, the evening star; so *the West, western*: used of the sea to the west of Italy.

Hībērus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *Spanish*.

Hyādes, -um, *f.*, *the Hyades*, a group of seven stars in the head of *Taurus*: their rising was associated with rain.

Hŷdaspes, -is, *m.*, a river, tributary of the *Indus*, now called the *Jeloum*.

Īāpētus, -i, *m.*, father of *Prometheus*.

Īāpyx, ŷgis, *m.*, *the WNW. wind*, blowing from the *Iapygian* foreland in south Italy.

Īcārius, -a, -um, of *Icarus*: see *Daedalus*.

Iccius, -i, *m.*, *Iccius*, a steward of *Agrippa*.

Īdaeus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Ida*, a mountain range in *Mysia*, overlooking *Troy*.

Īlia, -ae, *f.*, *Ilia* or *Rhea Silvia*, mother of *Romulus* and *Remus*: she was cast into the *Tiber* by order of her uncle, and so is spoken of as the bride of the river-god.

Īlium, -i, and *Ilion*, *n.*, also *Īlios*, *f.*, *Ilum*, *Troy*, a pre-historic city in *NE. of Asia Minor*, scene of the *Trojan war*: besieged for ten years, and finally captured and destroyed by the *Greeks*.

Ilŷricus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Illyricum*, on the *Adriatic*.

Indĭcus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *Indian*.

Indus, -i, *m.*, inhabitant of *India*.

Ītālia, -ae, *f.*, *Italy*.

Īūba, -ae, *m.*, king of *Numidia* at the time when *Horace* wrote.

Īūlius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of the *Julian* gens, the family of the *Caesars*.

Īūno, -ōnis, *f.*, *Juno*, wife of *Jupiter*: queen of the gods.

Iuppiter, Iōvis, *m.*, *Jupiter*, son of *Saturn*, king of the gods.

Lācēdaemon, ōnis, *f.*, *Sparta*, chief city of *Peloponnese*.

Lāertiādes, -ae, *m.*, son of *Laertes*, i. e. *Ulysses*.

Lālāge, -es, *f.*, *Lalage*: no historical reference.

Lāmia, -ae, *m.*, name of a distinguished plebeian family. *L. Aelius Lamia*, to whom *Od.* 26 is addressed, was a friend of *Horace*.

Lāpīthae, -arum, *m.*, a *Thesalian* people: at the marriage of their king *Pirithous* they fought with the *Centaurs*.

Lar, Lāres, *m.*, the household gods.

Lārissa, -ae, *f.*, (1) ancient citadel of *Argos*; (2) town in *Thessaly*. *Od.* 7. 11 probably refers to the latter.

Lātĭnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Latium*.

Lātium, -i, *n.*, district south of Tiber, containing Rome : often = *the Roman state*.

Lātōna, -ae, *f.*, *Latona*, mother of Apollo and Diana.

Lātōus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Latona*.

Lēda, -ae, *f.*, mother of Castor and Pollux : also of Helen.

Lesbius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Lesbos*, an island in the Aegean, the birthplace of Alcaeus and Sappho : as *subst.* *Lesbium* (*sc. vinum*) = *Lesbian wine*.

Lesbōus, -a, -um, *adj.*, see *Lesbius*.

Leūcōnoe, -es, *f.*, *Leuconoe* : no historical reference.

Liber, -ri, *m.*, *Bacchus*, the god of wine : and so sometimes = *wine*.

Liburni, *m.*, a piratical tribe of Illyria.

Liburna, -ae, *f.* (*sc. navis*), *Liburnian galley* : used by Augustus at Actium B.C. 31.

Libŷcus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *Libyan*, and so *African*.

Liris, -is, *m.*, a river between Latium and Campania.

Lucrētīlis, -is, *m.*, a mountain overlooking Horace's Sabine farm.

Lyaeus, -i, *m.*, a name of *Bacchus*, and so = *wine*.

Lŷcaeus, -i, *m.*, a mountain in Arcadia.

Lŷcidas, -ae, *m.*, *Lycidas* : no historical reference.

Lŷcius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Lycia*, in Asia Minor.

Lŷcōris, -idis, *f.*, *Lycoris* : no historical reference.

Lŷcus, -i, *m.*, *Lycus* : no historical reference.

Lŷdia, -ae, *f.*, *Lydia* : no historical reference.

Maecēnas, -ātis, *m.*, *C. Cilnius Maecenas*, a rich Roman knight, descended from Etrurian kings, friend and benefactor of Virgil and Horace, and the chief patron of literature in that age : he was the most powerful of Augustus' ministers, though his influence with the Emperor grew less in later life : died B.C. 8.

Maeōnius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Maconia*, in Lydia, one of the reputed birthplaces of Homer, and so *Homeric*.

Maia, -ae, *f.*, one of the seven Pleiades, daughter of Atlas, and mother of Mercury.

Mānes, -ium, *m.*, (1) *spirits of the dead*, (2) *the lower world*.

Marcellus, -i, *m.*, name of a great Roman family. *M. Marcellus* took Syracuse in 212 B.C. Augustus had a nephew of the name who, but for his untimely death, would have succeeded to the purple.

Māreōticus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Lake Marea*, near Alexandria : *Mareoticum* as *subst.* (*sc. vinum*) = *Mareotic wine*.

Mars, -tis, *m.*, *Mars*, god of war, father of Romulus who founded Rome.

Marsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of the

- Marsi**, a warlike Sabine tribe.
- Martiālis**, -e, *adj.*, of Mars.
- Massāgētae**, -arum, *m.*, a tribe of Scythia.
- Massicus**, -a, -um, *of Mt. Massicus*, in Campania: as *subst.* Massicum (*sc. vinum*) = *Massic wine*.
- Mātinus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Matinus*, a mountain in Apulia.
- Maurus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, *Moorish*.
- Mēdus**, -i, *m.*, a *Mede*, inhabitant of Media, which afterwards became the Persian and then the Parthian empire.
- Mēgilla**, -ae, *f.*, *Megilla*: no historical reference.
- Melpōmēne**, -es, *f.*, *Melpomene*, Muse of tragic and lyric poetry.
- Mercūrius**, -i, *m.*, *Mercury*, Roman deity: for his various attributes see *Od. x.* and notes.
- Mēriōnes**, -ae, *m.*, charioteer of Idomeneus, a Greek hero in the Trojan war.
- Mīnos**, -ōis, *m.*, king and law-giver of Crete, the Minotaur, friend of Zeus; after death was made a judge in Hades.
- Mūsa**, -ae, *f.*, a *Muse*, i.e. one of the nine Muses, goddess of the arts: so = the muse or genius of a poet.
- Mŷcēnae**, -arum, *f.*, *Mycenae*, a city in Argolis and capital of Agamemnon's kingdom.
- Myrtāle**, -es, *f.*, *Myrtale*; no historical reference.
- Myrtōus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Myrtus*, island in the Aegean: so *Myrtoummare* = the SW. portion of the Aegean.
- Mŷtilēne**, -es, *f.*, *Mytilene*, chief city of the island of Lesbos in the Aegean.
- Neptūnus**, -i, *m.*, the god of the sea: brother of Jupiter.
- Nēreūs**, -eos, *m.*, a prophetic sea-god, son of Oceanus, father of the Nereids or sea-nymphs.
- Nestor**, -ōris, *m.*, king of Pylos, oldest of the Greek heroes in the Trojan War, famed for his wisdom.
- Nōricus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Noricum*, a district between the Danube and the Alps.
- Nōtus**, -i, *m.*, the South wind.
- Nūmīda**, -ae, *m.*, *Plotius Numida*: scarcely anything is known about him.
- Nympha**, -ae, *f.*, *nymph*, a woodland divinity.
- Ōcēānus**, -i, *m.*, the god *Oceanus*: and so generally = *sea*.
- Ōlympicus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, of the games celebrated at Olympia in Elis every four years.
- Ōlympus**, -i, *m.*, a mountain in Thessaly, the seat of the gods.
- Ōpuntius**, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Opus*, a town of Locris in Greece.
- Orcus**, -i, *m.*, a name of Pluto and so = the nether world.
- Ōriens**, -tis, *m.*, the land of rising sun, the East.

Ōrion, -ōnis, *m.*, a constellation whose setting is usually accompanied by bad weather.

Orphēus, -eos, or -ei, *m.*, an ancient Thracian bard; by his marvellous musical powers he drew after him animals and trees, enchanted. By the same art he prevailed upon Pluto to let his wife Eurydice return with him from the lower world after her death on condition that he did not look back at her till they had reached the upper world: but Orpheus disobeyed and lost her for ever. He was eventually torn to pieces by some Bacchanals who threw his head into the Hebrus.

Pallas, -ādis, *f.*, the Latin Minerva (Greek, Pallas Athene), the goddess of learning and patron deity of Athens: represented with a helmet and aegis.

Pānaetius, -i, *m.*, a famous Stoic philosopher, native of Rhodes, friend of the younger Scipio.

Panthōides, -ae, *m.*, son of *Panthous*, *Euphorbus*, a brave Trojan; Pythagoras supported his doctrine of the transmigration of souls by declaring that his soul had previously lived in the body of *Euphorbus*, and proved it by recognizing *Euphorbus*' shield.

Pāphos, -i, *f.*, a city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.

Pārius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Paros*, an island in the Aegæan, famed for its marble.

Parthus, -i, *m.*, inhabitant of *Parthia*, a district E. of the Euphrates: the Parthians were often at war with the Romans and inflicted several defeats upon them, notably at Carrhae, B.C. 53, where Crassus was killed. The standards then lost were recovered by Augustus in B.C. 20. The names *Parthi*, *Persae*, *Medae*, are used indifferently by Horace.

Paulus, -i, *m.*, name of a great Roman family. *L. Aemilius Paulus* was consul at the defeat at Cannae, B.C. 216, refused to fly, and was killed.

Pēgāsus, -i, *m.*, the winged horse by whose help *Bellerophon* slew the *Chimaera*.

Pēlides, -ae, *m.*, son of *Peleus*, *Achilles*.

Pēlops, -ōpis, *m.*, son of *Tantalus*, king of *Phrygia*, father of *Atreus* and *Thyestes*: the Peloponnese was called after him. He obtained his wife *Hippodamia* by defeating *Oenomaus* in a chariot-race through the treachery of *Myrtilus* whom he cheated of his promised reward and killed. *Myrtilus* cursed him and his whole family: the descendants of *Pelops* were accordingly the victims of

- a succession of tragedies on which several of the Greek dramas were based.
- Pēnēlōpe**, -es, *f.*, wife of Ulysses, during whose long absence at the Trojan war she resisted the entreaties of numerous suitors.
- Pergameus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, *Trojan* (from Pergama, the citadel of Troy).
- Persae**, -arum, *m.*, *Persians*: they conquered the Medes and succeeded to their kingdom: in Horace often = *Parthians*, who in his day ruled over the same territory.
- Persicus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, *Persian*, *Oriental*.
- Phoebus**, -i, *m.*, a name of Apollo.
- Phōloe**, -es, *f.*, *Pholoe*; no historical reference.
- Phrȳges**, -um, *m. pl.*, *people of Phrygia*, in the NW. of Asia Minor: used of the Trojans.
- Pimplēa**, -ae, *f.*, *dweller by Pimple*, a fountain in Pieria, and so *Muse*.
- Pindus**, -i, *m.*, mountain in Thessaly.
- Plancus**, -i, *m.*, *L. Munatius Plancus*, consul B.C. 42, and founder of Lugdunum (Lyons) in Gaul: in great favour with Augustus.
- Plūtōnius**, -a, -um, *of Pluto*, the king of Hades.
- Poenus**, -i, *m.*, a *Carthaginian*.
- Pōlyhymnia**, -ae, *f.*, one of the nine Muses; she presided over lyric poetry.
- Pompilius**, -i, *m.*, *Numa Pompilius*, second King of Rome.
- Ponticus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, *of Pontus*.
- Pontus**, -i, *m.*, the NE. district of Asia Minor, on the shores of the Euxine.
- Priāmus**, -i, *m.*, *Priam*, king of Troy at the time of the Trojan War; father of Hector and Paris.
- Prōmētheus**, -eos, *m.*, *Prometheus*: a Titan, son of Iapetus, brother of Atlas; stole fire from heaven; according to one account assisted in the creation of men. Was chained by Zeus to a rock in the Caucasus where his liver was torn by an eagle each day and renewed at night.
- Prōserpina**, -ae, *f.*, *Proserpina*, wife of Pluto and queen of the lower world.
- Proteūs**, -eos, *m.*, a sea-god who guarded the sea-calves of Neptune: could prophesy and assume various shapes.
- Pȳlius**, -a, -um, *adj.*, *of Pylos*, city in Messenia of which Nestor was king.
- Pyrrha**, -ae, *f.*, wife of Deucalion, with whom she was saved from the deluge. In Ode 5 the name has no historical reference.
- Pȳthius**, -a, -um, *adj.*, *Pythian*, of Pytho, old name of Delphi, and so applied to Apollo. Tradition said that he was so called from slaying the Python.

Quintīlius, -i, *m.*, *Quintīlius Varus*, native of Cremona, friend of Horace, died B.C. 24.

Quīrīnus, -i, *m.*, a name of *Romulus*.

Quīrītes, -ium, *m. pl.*, the name of Roman citizens in their civil, as distinguished from their military capacity.

Rēgūlus, -i, *m.*, *M. Atīlius Regulus*, a famous Roman, captured by the Carthaginians in the first Punic War: when sent to Rome to arrange for the ransom of prisoners on dishonourable terms he advised the senate not to entertain them, and cheerfully returned to Carthage to the painful death which, he knew, awaited him.

Rhōdos, or **Rhōdus**, -i., *f.*, *Rhodes*, an island in the Aegæan, off Caria.

Rōmūlus, -i, *m.*, the founder of Rome.

Sābaea, -ae, *f.*, the land of *Saba*, chief town of Arabia Felix.

Sābinus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *Sabine*: the Sabines were a powerful race in central Italy who eventually united with the Romans: Horace had a farm in this district, just N. of Rome. As *subst.* *Sabinum* (sc. *vinum*) = *Sabine wine*.

Sālāmīnius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *Salamis*.

Sālāmīs, -inis, *f.*, island off

Athens: also town in Cyprus. See Od. 7, 21 note.

Sāliāris, -e, *adj.*, see *Salus*.

Sālius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of the *Salii* or leaping priests of Mars, who during the festival of Mars went dancing through the city: they had charge of the sacred *ancilia*.

Sātūrnus, -i, *m.*, father of Jupiter: most ancient of Latin deities.

Sātŷrus, -i, *m.*, *satyr*, a wood deity with goat's feet.

Scaurus, -i, *m.*, name of a noble Roman family: in Od. 12. 37 the reference is to *M. Aemilius Scaurus*, consul B.C. 115 and 107: though quoted as a typical Roman hero he received bribes from Jugurtha.

Scŷthae, -arum, *m. pl.*, inhabitants of *Scythia*, a name applied vaguely to the SE. portion of Europe N. of the Hellespont, and to the whole unknown country in the N. of Europe and Asia.

Sēmēle, -es, *f.*, daughter of Cadmus king of Thebes, and mother of Bacchus.

Sēmēlēius, -a, -um, *adj.*, born of *Semele*.

Sēres, -um, *m.*, the Chinese.

Sērīcus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of the *Sēres*.

Sestius, -i, *m.*, a friend of Horace: appointed consul *suffectus* by Augustus, though he had formerly been a supporter of Brutus.

Sīthōnius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of the *Sithonii*, a Thracian people.

- Sōcrātīcus**, -a, -um, *of Socrates*, the great philosopher of Athens who was put to death there B.C. 399. He wrote no books himself, but his teaching has been immortalized by his great follower, Plato.
- Sōracte**, -is, *n.*, a mountain in Etruria, 26 miles N. of Rome.
- Sthēnēlus**, -i, *m.*, charioteer of Diomedes, a Greek hero in the Trojan War.
- Styx**, -ŷgis, *f.*, chief river in the lower world (=the river of Hate).
- Sŷbāris**, -is, *m.*, *Sybaris*: no historical reference; derived from the town of *Sybaris*, whose inhabitants were famed for their luxury.
- Syr̄tis**, -is, *f.*, *a sand bank*; especially in pl. of two on the N. coast of Africa.
- Sŷrus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, *of Syria*, the country N. of Palestine.
- Taenārus**, -i, *m.*, promontory in Laconia supposed to be entrance to the lower world: now Cape Matapan.
- Tārentum**, -i, *n.*, Greek colony on coast of Calabria in S. Italy.
- Tarquīnius Sŷperbus**, -i, *m.*, last of the Roman kings.
- Tartāra**, *n. pl.*, a name for *Hades*.
- Tēius**, -a, -um, *adj.*, *of Teos*, an Ionian city in Asia Minor where the poet Anacreon was born.
- Tēlēphus**, -i, *m.*, *Telephus*: no historical reference.
- Tempe**, *n. pl. indecl.*, the famous vale of *Tempe* in Thessaly.
- Teucer**, -ri, *m.*, one of the Greek heroes in the Trojan War: see Od. 7. 21 note.
- Thāliarchus**, -i, *m.*, *Thaliarchus* = 'ruler of the feast': a fancy name.
- Thēbae**, -arum, *f. pl.*, *Thebes*, the capital of Boeotia (not to be confused with Thebes in Egypt).
- Thēbānus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, *of Thebes*.
- Thessālus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, *of Thessaly*, in Greece.
- Thētis**, -īdis, *f.*, sea-goddess, married Peleus, mother of Achilles, whom she dressed up as a girl that he might not be killed in battle. By the craft of Ulysses he was discovered and induced to go to the Trojan War.
- Thrācius**, -a, -um, *adj.*, *Thracian*.
- Thrax**, -ācis, *m.*, *inhabitant of Thrace*.
- Thrōicius**, -a, -um, *Thracian*.
- Thŷestes**, -ae, *m.*, son of Pelops, brother of Atreus, king of Mycenae, who, in revenge for a wrong, killed the two sons of Thyestes and served them up to their father at dinner.
- Thŷōnēus**, -ei, *m.*, son of Thyone, *Bacchus*.
- Tībēris**, -is, *m.*, the river *Tiber*.
- Tibur**, -ŷris, *n.*, *Tivoli*, a town 16 miles NE. of Rome, on the Anio. Horace had a villa there.

- Tiburnus**, -i, *m.*, mythical founder of Tibur.
- Tiridātes**, -ae, *m.*, king of Armenia.
- Tithōnus**, -i, *m.*, son of Laomedon; beloved by Aurora who made him her husband, imploring Jupiter to make him immortal. The prayer was granted, but Aurora had forgotten to ask for immortal youth. Life became a misery to him and the gods in mercy changed him into a grasshopper.
- Trōicus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Troy.
- Trōia**, -ae, *f.*, Troy, city of Phrygia, besieged by the Greeks for 10 years, and then taken by the stratagem of the wooden horse full of warriors.
- Trōiānus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, Trojan.
- Tȳdides**, -ae, *m.*, son of Tydeus, i. e. *Diomedes*, one of the Greek heroes before Troy.
- Tyndāris**, -īdis, *f.*, *Tyndaris*: a lady to whom Od. 17 is addressed: the name is evidently fictitious.
- Tyrrhēnus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, Etrurian, of Tyrrhenia the Greek name for Etruria: in *neut.* used of the sea which washed Etruria.
- Ūlixes**, -ei, *m.*, Ulysses, the Greek hero of the Trojan war, famed for his cunning, and for his adventures on the way home from Troy, described in Homer's *Odyssey*.
- Ustica**, -ae, *f.*, an unknown spot near Horace's Sabine farm.
- Vārius**, -i, *m.*, *L. Rufus Varius*, tragic poet, friend of Virgil and Horace.
- Vārus**, -i, *m.*, friend of Horace, whom he addresses in Od. 18: probably same as Quintilius Varus.
- Vātīcānus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, of the Vatican hill on the W. bank of the Tiber.
- Vēnus**, -eris, *f.*, goddess of love and beauty: mother of Aeneas and special guardian of Rome: hence = beauty or a beauty.
- Vēnūsīnus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Venusia, town on the borders of Apulia and Lucania, the birthplace of Horace.
- Vergīlius**, -i, *m.*, (*Publius Vergilius Maro*), the great Roman poet *Virgil*, author of the *Georgics*, the *Bucolics*, and the *Aeneid*: friend of Horace; lived B.C. 70-19.
- Vesta**, -ae, *f.*, goddess of the hearth, the fire in whose temple was kept eternally alive.
- Vulcānus**, -i, *m.*, *Vulcan*, god of fire, who forged the thunderbolts of Jove.

VOCABULARY



a, ab, *prep. with abl.*, (1) from ; (2) by.

abněgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.* (ab + něgo), refuse.

abscindo, -ěre, -scidi, -scis-sum, *v. a.*, to cleave asunder. sever.

absum, abesse, afui, *v. n.* (ab + sum), to be away, absent.

ac, *conj.*, see *atque*.

accīpīter, -tris, *m.*, hawk.

ācer, ācris, ācre, *adj.*, (1) sharp, piercing ; (2) brave, resolute (*of warriors*, *Od.* 2. 39) ; sharp, severe (*of winter*, *Od.* 4. 1) ; fierce, angry (*Od.* 6. 18).

ācīnāces, -is, *m.*, scimitar ; *Od.* 27. 5, *note*.

ācuo, -uěre, -ui, -ūtum, *v. a.*, sharpen.

ācūtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sharp, biting ; shrill, thrilling (*of sound*).

ād, *prep. with acc.*, to, at, by.

ādāmāntīnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of adamant, adamantine, iron.

addo, -ěre, addīdī, -dītum,

v. a. (ad + do), add to, apply to.

ādīmo, -ěre, -ēmi, -emptum, *v. a.* (ad + ěmo), take to oneself, take away, deprive of.

adlābōro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a. with acc. and dat.*, add by labour to.

admitto, -ěre, -mīsi, -missum, *v. a.* (ad + mitto), admit.

adspīcio, -ěre, -spexi, -spectum, *v. a.* (ad + spēcio), look upon.

adsum, adesse, affui, *v. n.* (ad + sum), to be at or near, to be present.

ādulter, -ěri, *m.*, adulterer, paramour.

ādulter, -ěra, -ěrum, *adj.*, adulterous, unchaste.

ādurgeo, -ěre, *v. a.* (ad + urgeo), press upon, press (*in close pursuit*).

ādūro, -ěre, -ussi, -ustum, *v. a.* (ad + ūro), set fire to, burn.

adventus, -ūs, *m.*, approach, arrival.

ādýtum, -i, *n.*, sanctuary, shrine (*the innermost part*

of a temple open only to priests).

aedes, -is, *f.*, temple, shrine;
pl., house.

aegis, -īdis, *f.*, the aegis
(*shield of Pallas Athene*).
Od. 15. 11.

aëneus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of
bronze.

aënus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of bronze;
metaphorically = stern, in-
flexible.

aequālis, -e, *adj.*, of equal
years, contemporary.

aequē, *adv.*, equally, so much.

aequor, -ōris, *n.*, the level
surface of the sea; *generally*,
the sea, water; *also pl.*

aequus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) level,
equal; (2) fair, impartial;
(3) unmoved, even (*mens*).

āēr, āēris, *acc.* āēra, *m.*, the air.

āērius, -a, -um, *adj.* (aer).
aerial, heavenly.

aes, aeris, *n.*, bronze, money;
pl., cymbals.

aesculētum, -i, *n.*, oak-forest.

aestas, -ātis, *f.*, summer.

aestivus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of
summer.

aestuōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hot,
burning (*of climate*); stormy.

aestus, -ūs, *m.*, heat.

aetas, -ātis, *f.*, age, time;
period, generation.

aethērius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of or
in the sky or heaven;
heavenly, aetherial.

aevum, -i, *n.*, space of time;
time of life, age.

affāri, -ātus, *v. dep. and de-*
fective (ad + fāri), speak to,
address.

āger, -gri, *m.*, field.

āgīto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*

freq., shake; agitate, dis-
turb, toss.

agna, -ae, *f.*, lamb.

āgo, -ēre, ēgi, actum, *v. a.*,
(1) drive; impel; lead (*in*
a triumph); (2) do, act,
perform (*quid agis?* what
are you doing? *imperat.*, age,
come now, come); (3)
spend, pass (*time*).

albīco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. n.*,
to be white, glisten.

albus, -a, -um, *adj.*, white;
bright.

ālēs, -ītis, *adj.*, (1) winged:
(2) *subst. m. and f.*, bird; (3)
winged deity (*of Mercury*,
Od. 2. 42).

ālīter, *adv.*, otherwise.

ālius, -a, -ud, *adj.*, another.
other (*of numbers, opp. to*
alter, one of two); alii . . .
alii, some . . . others.

almus, -a, -um, *adj.*, life-
giving, genial.

ālo, -ēre, -ūi, -ītum, *and*
-altum, *v. a.*, nourish, rear.

alter, -ēra, -ērūm, *adj.*, one
(*of two*), another (*of two*).

alternus, -a, -um, *adj.* (alter),
alternate.

altus, -a, -um, *adj.*, high,
lofty; deep.

āmābīlis, -e, *adj.* (amo), love-
able, charming; (*actively*)
loving.

ambīguus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *lit.*
shifting from one side to
another; doubtful (*Od.* 7.
29, *note*).

ambio, -īre, -īvi *and* -īi, -ītum,
v. a. (ambi + eo), *lit.*, go
round or about; approach
(*in supplication*). solicit.

ambītiōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*,

going round, embracing, clinging.
ămicio, -îre, -îcui or -ixi, -ietum, *v. a.*, to wrap about, throw round; veil, cover.
ămîcus, -a, -um, *adj.* (amo), friendly.
ămîcus, -i, *m.* (amo), friend.
amnis, -is, *m.*, river.
ămo, -ăre, -ăvi, -ătum, *v. a.*, love.
ămoenus, -a, -um, *adj.*, pleasant (*of places*).
ămor, -ōris, *m.*, love; *sometimes personified* = Cupid, the god of love; *also in pl.*
ămōveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, *v. a.* (ab + mōveo), remove, carry off.
amphōra, -ae, *f.*, wine-jar.
amplus, -a, -um, *adj.*, abundant.
amplius, *adv.*, more.
ămystis, -idis, *f.*, deep draught; *Od.* 36. 14, *note*.
an, *conj.*, whether? or?
angîportus, -ūs, *m.*, narrow lane, alley; *Od.* 25. 10, *note*.
angŭlus, -i, *m.*, corner, angle.
ănhēlîtus, -ūs, *m.*, a panting, gasping.
ănîma, -ae, *f.*, breath, life, soul.
ănîmōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, spirited, brave.
ănîmus, -i, *m.*, mind, heart.
annus, -i, *m.*, year.
antē, *adv. and prep.*, before.
antēhăc, *adv.* (*in two syllables*, *Od.* 37. 5) (ante + hic), before this, hitherto.
antenna, -ae, *f.*, sail-yard.
anteo, -îre, -ivi or -îi, *v. n.*

with acc. (ante + eo), go before.
antrum, -i, *n.*, cave, grotto.
ănus, ūs, *f.*, old woman.
ăper, -pri, *m.*, boar.
ăpex, -icis, *m.*, (1) top, summit; (2) hat, cap; *Od.* 34. 14, *note*.
ăpium, -i, *n.*, parsley.
appărătus, -ūs, *m.*, preparation, pomp.
appōno, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsî-tum, *v. a.* (ad + pōno), place by the side of (*with acc. and dat.*), put near or against; apply to; ap-ponēre lŭcro, to place under the head of gain, to reckon as gain; *Od.* 9. 14, *note*.
ăprîcus, -a, -um, *adj.*, lying open, open to the sun, sunny.
apto, -ăre, -ăvi, -ătum, *v. a.*, fit, apply, adjust to, *with dat.*; provide, furnish, *with acc. and abl.*
aptus, -a, -um, *adj. with dat., or absol.*, fit, suitable.
ăqua, -ae, *f.*, water, spring, stream.
ăra, -ae, *f.*, altar.
ărător, -ōris, *m.*, ploughman.
ărătrum, -i, *n.*, plough.
arbîter, -tri, *m.*, (1) umpire, judge; (2) master, ruler, *Od.* 3. 15.
arbor, -ōris, *f.*, tree.
arbŭtus, -i, *f.*, arbutus (*an evergreen shrub*).
arcănus, -a, -um, *adj.*, shut up; so, secret, hidden: *n. pl.* arcăna, secrets.
arcus, -ūs, *m.*, bow.
ardeo, -ēre, arsi, arsum, *v. n.*

(1) be hot, blaze ; (2) be eager.

arduus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) steep ; (2) difficult, hard.

ārea, -ae, *f.*, *lit.* piece of ground ; *so*, threshing-floor ; *and in a city*, court, yard.

arguo, -ĕre, -uī, -ūtum, *v. a.*, prove, make clear.

āridus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dry, parched.

arma, -orum, *n. pl.*, arms, weapons, armour.

armentum, -i, *n.*, beast for the plough, beast of draught ; *generally*, cattle.

arrōgans, -tis, *part.* (arrōgo), self-assuming, arrogant, haughty.

ars, -tis, *f.*, art, skill.

artus, -a, -um, *adj.*, close, thick.

arx, -cis, *f.*, citadel.

aspēr, -ĕra, -ĕrum, *adj.*, rough, savage, cruel.

at, *conj.*, but.

ātāvus, -i, *m.*, *properly* a great-great-great-grandfather ; *generally*, an ancestor.

āter, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, black ; dark.

atque, *ac*, *conj.*, and, both . . . and ; *also* = quam, than.

atqui, *conj.*, and yet, yet.

atrox, -ŏcis, *adj.*, fierce, cruel.

attēnuo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.* (ad + tēnuo), make thin, weaken, diminish.

attīneo, -ĕre, -tīnui, -tentum, *v. n.* (ad + tēneo), reach to ; pertain to ; *absol.* matter, be of importance.

auctor, -ōris, *m.*, author ;

founder, progenitor ; teacher, expounder.

audax, -ācis, *adj.*, bold, daring ; *with inf.* *Od.* 3. 25.

audeo, -ĕre, ausus sum, *v. n.* *with inf.*, dare.

audio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, *v. a.*, hear, learn.

augūr, -ŭris, *m.*, augur, *i. e.* one of a college of priests at Rome who foretold the future by means of omens ; hence generally, a prophet, seer ; of Apollo, as the god of prophecy.

aula, -ae, *f.*, court or hall, of a house ; royal court, palace.

aura, -ae, *f.*, air, breeze ; *pl.*, the air, heaven.

aureus, -a, -um, *adj.*, golden, 'all gold' ; *Od.* 5, 9, *note*.

auriga, -ae, *m.* and *f.*, driver, charioteer.

auris, -is, *f.*, ear.

auritus, -a, -um, *adj.*, endowed with ears, listening.

aurum, -i, *n.*, gold.

auspex, -īcis, *m.*, (1) augur, soothsayer, *i. e.* one who predicted future events from watching the flight of birds ; (2) author, founder, leader ; *so* (in abl. abs.), 'under the auspices of.'

aut, *conj.*, either, or.

āvidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, greedy.

āvis, -is, *f.*, (1) bird ; (2) omen, portent, *i. e.* because shown by the flight of birds.

āvitus, -a, -um, *adj.*, belonging to a grandfather or ancestor ; ancestral.

āvius, -a, -um, *adj.*, out of the way, trackless.

bacchor, -āri, -ātus, *v. dep. n.*,
(1) celebrate the festival of
Bacchus; (2) rave, like the
Bacchantes or priestesses of
Bacchus, who indulged in a
wild frenzy; (3) generally,
rave, rage, *e.g. of the wind*.

barbārē, *adv.* (barbārus),
barbarously, rudely.

barbārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bar-
barian, barbarous, rude,
savage.

barbitōn, *n.* (only in *nom.*,
acc., and *voc.*), also **barbitos**,
-i, *m. and f.*, lyre.

beātus, -a, -um, *adj.* (bēo),
happy, blessed.

bellum, -i, *n.*, war.

bēlua, -ae, *f.*, wild beast,
monster.

bēnignus, -a, -um, *adj.*, kind;
generous; plenteous.

bībo, -ēre, *bībi*, *v. a.*, drink.

bīlis, -is, *f.*, gall, bile; so
wrath, anger.

bīmāris, -e, *adj.*, on two seas,
epithet of Corinth (Od. 7. 2, *n.*).

bīmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, two
years old.

blandus, -a, -um, *adj.*, smooth,
smooth-tongued, flattering;
with inf., Od. 12. 11.

bōnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, good.

bos, *bōvis*, *m. and f.*, ox, cow.

brāchium (or *bracchium*), -i,
n., arm (of the human body).

brēvis, -e, *adj.*, short, brief;
short-lived.

brūtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) heavy,
unwieldy; (2) dull, sense-
less.

cādus, -i, *m.*, wine-jar, jar.

caecus, -a, -um, *adj.*, blind.

caedes, -is, *f.*, slaughter.

caelum, -i, *n.*, heaven.

caesāries, -ēi, *f.*, hair (of the
whole head of hair, not a single
hair).

caespēs, -ītis, *m.*, sod, turf.

cālāmus, -i, *m.*, reed (ap-
plied to darts and arrows, as
made of reed, Od. 15. 17).

calco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*,
tread upon, tread.

cāleo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, to be
warm, glow; *with abl.*, to
be inflamed by, enamoured
of.

callīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, cun-
ning, skilful.

campus, -i, *m.*, field, plain;
esp. the Campus Martius,
at Rome, a plain used for
sports, &c.

candeo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, to be
white, shine, glitter.

candīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, white,
gleaming; bright, beauti-
ful.

cānities, -ēi, *f.*, hoariness, old
age.

cāno, -ēre, *cēcini*, *cantum*,
v. a. and n., sing of; sing.

cānōrus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*canor.*
fr. cāno), tuneful, melo-
dious.

canthārus, -i, *m.*, tankard.

canto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*,
sing, sing of.

cantus, -ūs, *m.*, song.

cānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, white,
hoary.

cāpella, -ae, *f. dim.*, she-goat.

cāpillus, -i, *m.*, hair (of the
head or beard); also in *pl.*

cāprēa, -ae, *f.*, wild she-goat.

cāpūt, -ītis, *n.*, head; source
(of a river); person.

cardo, -īnis, *m.*, hinge.

căreo, -ere, -ui, -itum, *v. n.*
with *abl.*, to be without, lack.

cărina, -ae, *f.*, (1) keel; (2)
ship.

carmen, -inis, *n.*, song, chant.

carpo, -ere, -psi, -ptum, *v. a.*,
pluck, gather; enjoy.

cărus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dear.

castrum, -i, *n.*, *pl.* castra,
-orum, camp.

castus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) of
persons, chaste; (2) of things,
holy.

cătēna, -ae, *f.*, chain.

căterva, -ae, *f.*, band, troop.

cătŭlus, -i, *m.*, young dog,
hound.

cătus, -a, -um, *adj.*, shrewd.

causa, -ae, *f.*, cause.

cautus, -a, -um, *adj.*, careful.

căveo, -ere, căvi, cautum,
v. n., beware.

cēdo, -ere, cessi, cessum,
v. n., withdraw, yield.

cēlēbro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,
v. a., (1) frequent; (2) cele-
brate, praise.

cēlēr, -ēris, -e, *adj.*, swift.

cella, -ae, *f.*, store, cellar.

cēreus, -a, -um, *adj.*, waxen;
so, soft like wax.

certo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*
strive, contend.

certus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fixed,
certain, unerring.

cerva, -ae, *f.*, hind.

cervix, -icis, *f.*, neck.

cervus, -ī, *m.*, stag.

cesso, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. n.*,
delay, hesitate.

cētērus, -a, -um, *adj.*, the
rest, the rest of.

chōrēa, -ae, *f.*, dance.

chōrus, -i, *m.*, (1) a dance;
(2) band of dancers.

cīcātrix, -icis, *f.*, scar.

cīchōrēum, -ī, *n.*, endive.

circā, circum, *adv. and prep.*,
around, round.

cīthāra, -ae, *f.*, guitar, lute.

cītius, *adv.*, more quickly,
sooner.

cīvis, -is, *m. and f.*, citizen.

clāmōr, -ōris, *m.*, shout.

clārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) clear,
bright; (2) renowned.

classis, -i, *f.*, fleet.

clāvus, -i, *m.*, nail.

clīpeus, -i, *m.*, shield.

coēmo, -ere, -ēmi, -emptum,
v. a. (con + emo), buy up.

coerceo, -ere, -cui, -cītum,
v. a. (con + arceo), keep to-
gether; restrain.

cōgo, -ere, cōgi, coactum,
v. a. (con + āgo), *lit.* drive
together; compel.

cōhībeo, -ere, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*
(con + habeo), hold back,
stop; restrain.

cōhors, -tis, *f.*, cohort, a
military division, one-tenth of
a legion; so, band, throng.

collīgo, -ere, -lēgi, -lectum,
v. a. (con + lēgo), gather
together, collect.

collīno, -ere, collēvi, collī-
tum, *v. a.* (con + līno), be-
smear; pollute.

collis, -is, *m.*, hill.

cōlo, -ere, -ui, cultum,
v. a., cultivate, attend,
worship.

cōlōnus, -i, *m.* (cōlo), culti-
vator, husbandman; in-
habitant; used of the lessee
of a farm.

cōlor, -ōris, *m.*, colour, com-
plexion.

cōlūbra, -ae, *f.*, snake.

cōlumbus, -i, *m.*, and cō-
lumba, -ae, *f.*, dove.

cōlumna, -ae, *f.*, column.

cōma, -ae, *f.*, (1) hair; (2)
foliage.

combībo, -ēre, -bībi, *v. a.*,
(con + bībo), drink up.

cōmēs, -ītis, *m. and f.*, com-
rade, follower.

cōmis, -e, *adj.*, courteous,
charming.

committo, -ēre, -mīsi, -mis-
sum, *v. a.* (con + mitto), *lit.*
send together, entrust,
commit.

compello, -ēre, -pūli, -pul-
sum, *v. a.* (con + pello),
drive together; drive
among (*with acc. and dat.*).

compes, -ēdis, *f.*, fetter.

compesco, -ēre, -ui, *v. a.*, con-
fine, restrain.

compōno, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsi-
tum, *v. a.*, place together,
arrange; *p. p. p.* agreed
upon.

concēdo, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum,
v. a. (con + cēdo), concede,
yield.

concīdo, -ēre, -cīdi, *v. n.*
(con + cādo), *lit.* fall down
together; fail, subside (*of*
the wind, Od. 12. 30).

concīto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,
v. a., freq. (con + cieo), stir
up, rouse.

concūtio, -ēre, -cussi, -cus-
sum, *v. a.* (con + quātio),
shake violently, agitate.

con-dīcio, -ōnis, *f.*, terms,
conditions.

condo, -ēre, -didī, -dītum
(con + do), *lit.* put to-
gether; store; hide, con-
ceal.

confundo, -ēre, -fūdi, -fūsum,
v. a. (con + fundo), pour
together; mingle, join
(*battle*).

coniūro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,
v. n. (con + iūro), swear
together, conspire; *p. p. p.*
coniuratus, -a, -um, banded
by oath.

coniux, -ūgis, *m. and f.*, hus-
band or wife.

cōnor, -āri, -ātus, *v. dep. a.*,
try, attempt.

consisto, -ēre, -stīti, -stītum,
v. n. (con + sisto), stand
still, halt.

consultus, -a, -um, *adj.*, skil-
ful, experienced, *with gen.*

contāmiño, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,
v. a., pollute.

contīneo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum,
v. a. (con + tēneo), restrain,

contrēmisco, -ēre, -mui, *v. n.*
and a. (con + trēmisco, *from*
tremo), tremble; tremble
at.

convīva, -ae, *comm.*, table
companion, guest.

convīvium, -i, *n.*, feast.

cōpia, -ae, *f.*, plenty.

cōpūla, -ae, *f.*, bond.

cor, cordis, *n.*, heart.

cornu, -ūs, *n.*, horn; of the
horn of plenty, *Od. 17. 16*,
note.

cōrōna, -ae, *f.*, crown, gar-
land.

corpūs, -ōris, *n.*, body.

corrīgo, -ēre, -rexi, -rectum,
v. a., set right; correct.

corrīpio, -ēre, -ui, -eptum,
v. a. (con + rāpio), (1) seize
upon; (2) hasten.

cōruscus, -a, -um, *adj.*, flash-
ing, gleaming.

crās, *adv.*, to-morrow.
crēber, -bra, -brum, *adj.*, frequent.

crēdo, -ēre, -dīdī, -dītum, *v.*
a. and n., entrust (*acc. of thing, dat. of person*); believe; trust (*dat.*).

crēdūlus, -a, -um, *adj.*, credulous, trustful; trusting in, *with dat.*

crēpo, -āre, -ui, ītum, *v. a. and n.*, rattle, prate of.

cresco, -ēre, crēvi, crētum, *v. n.*, increase, grow.

cressus, -a, -um, *adj.*, chalky.

crimīnōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, libellous.

crīnis, -is, *m.*, hair; also in *plur.*

cruentus, -a, -um, *adj.* (cruor), blood-stained, blood-thirsty.

cūbītum, -i, *n.*, elbow.

cūbo, -āre, -ui, -ītum, *v. n.*, lie down.

culpa, -ae, *f.*, fault.

cultor, -ōris, *m.*; (1) cultivator; (2) worshipper.

cultus, -ūs, *m.*, *lit.* cultivation; so (*among other meanings*) external adornment, guise (*Od.* 8. 16); manner of life, manners (*Od.* 10. 2).

cūlullus, -i, *m.*, cup, beaker.

cum, *conj.*, when, since.

cum, *prep.*, with, together with; *with abl.*; as an *enclitic with pers. pron.*, *mecum*, *tecum*, &c.

cumquē, *adv.*, an *affix denoting universality*, -ever, -so-ever, as in *quicumque*, &c.; standing alone, *Od.* 32. 15. *mihi cumque vocanti* = whenever I call.

cūneus, -i, *m.*, wedge.

cūpīdo, -īnis, *f.* (*m. in Horace*) (*cūpio*), desire, love; *personified, in plur. (m.)*, Loves, Cupids.

cūpressus, -i, *f.*, cypress.

cur, *adv.*, why.

cūra, -ae, *f.*, care.

cūro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, care for, care; be anxious that, *with subj. with or without ut.*

currīcūlum, -i, *n.*, race-course.

curro, -ēre, cūcurri, cursum, *v. n.*, run, hasten.

currus, -ūs, *m.*, chariot.

cursus, -ūs, *m.*, *lit.* running; course, journey.

curvo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, bend, curve, round.

curvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, curved.

custos, -ōdis, *m. and f.*, guard, protector.

cūtis, -is, *f.*, skin.

cyāthus, -i, *m.*, cup.

dāma, -ae, *f.*, fallow-deer, deer.

daps, dāpis, *f.*, *plur.* dāpes, feast, banquet.

dē, *prep.*, down from, from, out of.

dēbello, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.* (*de + bellum*), fight out (*with cognate acc.*).

dēbeo, -ēre, -ui, -ītum, *v. a.* (*de + habeo*), owe (*acc. of debt, dat. of creditor*).

dēbīlīto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, weaken, wear away.

dēbītus, -a, -um, *p. p. p. of debeo*, owed, due, destined.

dēcanto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a. freq.* (*de + canto*), sing over, chant, repeat.

dēcens, -tis, *part.* (dēcet); *as adj.*, fitting; graceful.

dēcerpo, -ēre, -psi, -ptum, *v. a.* (de + carpo), pluck off, gather.

dēcerto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. n.* (de + certo), struggle with, fight with, *with abl.*, and *with cum*.

dēcet, -ēre, -cuit, *v. n. impers.*, it is fitting; *with acc. and inf.*

dēclīno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. n.* (de + root *clin*), bend aside.

dēcōrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, graceful, beautiful, honourable.

dēcus, -ōris, *n.*, glory, honour, pride; *Od.* 1. 2, *of a person*.

dēdēcet, -ēre, -cūit, *v. n. impers.* (de + dēcet), it is unseemly, it misbecomes, *with acc.*; also *personally with a nom.*

dēdīco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.* (de + dīco = *dedicate*), dedicate, consecrate.

dēdūco, -ēre, -xi, -etum, *v. a.* (de + dūco), lead or bring down or off; *esp.* lead in triumph.

dēfendo, -ēre, -di, -sum, *v. a.* (de + root *fend* = *strike*), ward off from, avert from.

dēfluo, -ēre, -xi, -xum, *v. n.*, (de + fluo), flow down, down from.

dēgo, -ēre, dēgi, *v. a.* (de + āgo), spend, pass (*time, old age, &c.*).

dēīcio, -ēre, -iēci, -iectum, *v. a.* (de + iācio), throw down, overthrow.

dēlibēro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,

v. a. (de + libero), weigh well (*in the mind*), purpose.

dēmens, -tis, *adj.*, senseless, mad.

dēmitto, -ēre, -mīsi, -misum, *v. a.* (de + mitto), send down.

dēmo, -ēre, -mpsi, -mptum, *v. a.* (de + ēmo), take away.

dens, -tis, *m.*, tooth.

denseo, -ēre, *no perf. or sup.*, *v. a.*, make thick; *pass.* come thick and fast.

densus, -a, -um, *adj.*, thick.

dēpōno, -ēre, -pōsui, -posītum, *v. a.* (de + pono), put or cast down; deposit.

deproelior, -ari, *v. dep.*, battle.

dēprōmo, -ēre, -prompsi, -promptum, *v. a.* (de + prōmo = *pro-ēmo*), draw forth, draw (*wine*), *Od.*

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dēripio, -ēre, -rīpui, -reptum, *v. a.* (de + rāpio), snatch away, off.

dēsēco, -āre, -cui, -etum, *v. a.* (de + sēco), cut down, cut off.

dēsēro, -ēre, -rui, -desertum, *v. a.* (de + sēro), desert.

dēsīdērium, -i, *n.*, grief for the loss of anything, regret; also the occasion or object of grief, as a term of endearment.

dēsīno, -ēre, -sīi, -sītum, *v. a. and n.* (de + sīno), cease, cease from.

dēspēro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. n.* (de + spēro), despair.

dēsūm, dēesse, dēfui, *v. n.* (de + sum), be away, be wanting.

dētergeo, -ēre, -si, -sum (de

- + *tergeo*), wipe away, sweep away.
- dētĕro*, -ĕre, -trīvi, -trĭtum (de + *tĕro*), *v. a.*, rub away, weaken.
- dĕterreo*, -ĕre, -ui, -ĭtum, *v. a.* (de + *terreo*), frighten away.
- dĕtestor*, -āri, -ātus, *v. dep.* (de + *testor*); *with acc.* invoke the gods against, execrate; *p. p. in passive sense*, hated.
- dĕtĭneo*, -ĕre, -tinui, -tentum, *v. a.* (de + *tĕneo*), detain, keep away.
- deus*, -i, *m.*, god; *plur.*, *dii*, *dī*, *gen. plur.*, *deum* or *deorum*, *dat. and abl.*, *dis*, the gods.
- dĕvēho*, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.* (de + *vĕho*), carry down; *pass. descend.*
- dĕvēxus*, -a, -um, *adj.* (de + *vĕho*), descending.
- dĕvinco*, -ĕre, -vīci, -vietum, *v. a.* (de + *vinco*), subdue.
- dĕvius*, -a, -um, *adj.*, wandering.
- dexter*, -tĕra, -tĕrum; or -tra, -trum, *adj.*, right, as *opp. to left*; *dextĕra* (*sc. mānus*), right hand.
- dic*, 2nd *pers. sing. imperat. of dico*.
- dico*, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, say, call, tell of, sing of.
- dies*, -ei, *m.* (sometimes *f. in singular*), day.
- difficilis*, -e, *adj.*, difficult, morose, sullen.
- diffingo*, -ĕre, *v. a.* (dis + *fingo*), recast, make anew.
- diffugio*, -ĕre, -fūgi, *v. n.* (dis + *fugio*), flee asunder, disperse.
- dīgītus*, -i, *m.*, finger.
- dignĕ*, *adv.*, worthily.
- dignus*, -a, -um, *adj.*, worthy; worthy of (*with abl.*).
- diligo*, -ĕre, -lexi, -lectum, *v. a.* (di + *lĕgo*), choose apart, love.
- dīmīdium*, -i, *n.*, half.
- dīmōvēo*, -ĕre, -mōvi, -mōtum, *v. a.* (dis + *movĕo*), move asunder, entice away.
- diōta*, -ae, *f.*, two-handled wine-jar.
- dīrus*, -a, -um, *adj.*, grim, horrible.
- dīs*, *dītis*, or *dīvēs*, -ītis, *adj.*, rich.
- discerno*, -ĕre, -crĕvi, -crĕtum, *v. a.* (dis + *cerno*), separate, distinguish.
- discrĕpo*, -āre, -ūi, *v. n.*, differ, disagree.
- discus*, -i, *m.*, disc., quoit, *used in athletic exercises*.
- dispar*, -āris, *adj.* (dis + *par*), unequal.
- displīceo*, -ĕre, -ui, -ĭtum, *v. n.* (dis + *plāceo*), displease.
- dissōciābilis*, -e, *adj.* (dis + *sōcio*), separating, dividing.
- dissolvo*, -ĕre, -solvi, -solūtum, *v. a.* (dis + *solvo*), dissolve, disperse.
- diu*, *adv.*, for a long time, long.
- diva*, -ae, *f.*, goddess.
- divello*, -ĕre, -vulsi, -vulsum, *v. a.* (dis + *vello*), pluck or tear asunder, apart.
- dives*, -ītis, *adj.* See *dis*.
- divīdo*, -ĕre, -vīsi, -vīsum, *v. a.*, separate, divide.
- dīvus*, -i, *m.*, god, deity; sub

- divum, *rapere*) = under the open sky, the light of day.
- do, *dāre*, *dēdi*, *dātum*, *v. a.*, give; (*qf sails*) spread.
- doctus, -a, -um, *p. p. p.* doceo, learned, taught.
- dōleo, -ēre, -ūi, -itum, *v. n.*, grieve.
- dōlōsus, -a, -um. *adj.*, crafty, deceitful.
- dōlus, -i, *m.*, craft.
- dōmīna, -ae, *f.*, mistress.
- dōmīnus, -i, *m.*, lord, master.
- dōmo, -āre, -ūi, -itum, *v. a.*, tame, subdue.
- dōmus, -ūs, *f.*, (1) house; (2) home; (3) abode; (4) house, i. e. family, race; (5) household, school (*qf philosophy*), *Od.* 29. 14; *acc.* domum, to home, home.
- dōnēc, *conj.*, so long as, until.
- dōno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, give, grant.
- dormio, -īre, -īvi, -itum, *v. n.*, sleep.
- dūbīto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. n.*, doubt.
- dūco, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, lead, bring, draw; lead out (*dances*); quaff (*wine*).
- dulcis, -e, *adj.*, sweet, dear; *neut. dulcē*, *as adv.*, sweetly.
- dum, *conj.*, whilst (*with indic.*); until, so long as, provided that (*with subj.*).
- dūplex, -īcis, *adj.*, twofold, double, cunning.
- dūro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.* and *n.*, endure, hold out against.
- dūrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hard.
- dux, dūcis, *m. and f.*, leader.
- ēbrius, -a, -um, *adj.*, drunk.
- ēbūr, -ōris, *n.*, ivory.
- eccē, *interj.*, lo, behold.
- ēdītus, -a, -um (*p. p. p. qf ēdo*), produced, descended.
- ēgeo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, want, need; *with abl. or gen.*
- ēgrēgius, -a, -um, *adj.*, excellent, distinguished.
- ēheu, *interj.*, alas.
- ēlēgi, -orum, *m.*, elegiac verses, an elegy.
- ēmīror, -āri, -ātus, *i. dep. a.* (ex + mīror), wonder at.
- ēnim, *conj.*, for, always placed after the first or second word in the clause.
- ensis, -is, *m.*, sword.
- eo, īre, īvi or ii, itum, *v. n.*, go.
- ēpūlae, -arum, *f. plur.*, feast.
- ēquēs, -ītis, *m.*, horseman, knight; one of the equites or equestrian order, at Rome, who held a middle rank between the senate and the plebs.
- ēquīto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. n.* and *a.*, ride, career.
- ēquus, -i, *m.*, horse.
- ergō, *adv.*, therefore, so then.
- erro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. n.*, wander, stray.
- ērūbescendus, -a, -um, *adj.*, to be blushed for.
- ērūbesco, -ēre, -būi, *v. n.* and *a. incept.* blush; *with acc.* be ashamed of.
- ēt, *conj.*, and, also; et . . . et = both . . . and.
- ēvēho, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, carry forth, raise, elevate.
- ēvīto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.* (ex + vīto), avoid.
- ex or ē, *prep.*, out of, from.
- exāmen, -īnis, *n.*, swarm.
- exercītus, -ūs, *m.*, army.

exiguus, -a, -um, *adj.*, scanty, slight.

exilis, -e, *adj.*, thin, unsubstantial.

exitium, -i, *n.*, destruction.

expāvesco, -ēre, -pāvi, *v. n.* and *a.* (ex + pāvesco), fear greatly, dread.

expēdio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, *v. a.* (ex + pes), *lit.* to free the feet, extricate; *Od.* 8. 12, hurl, throw clear; *Od.* 22. 11, throw aside, shake off.

expērior, -īri, expertus, *v. dep. a.*, try, prove; experience.

expio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, expiate.

exsicco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.* (ex + sicco), dry completely, drain dry.

fābūla, -ae, *f.*, story, fable; *plur. in app. to Manes, Od.* 4. 16, *note.*

fābūlōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* (fabula), storied.

fācilis, -e, *adj.*, easy.

fācio, -ēre, fēcī, factum, *v. a.*, make; do.

fācundus, -a, -um, *adj.*, eloquent.

faex, faecis, *f.*, dregs (of wine).

fallax, -ācis, *adj.*, deceitful.

fallo, -ēre, fēfelli, falsum, *v. a.*, deceive; escape the notice of, pass unperceived.

falx, -cis, *f.*, sickle.

fāma, -ae, *f.*, fame.

fāmes, -is, *f.*, hunger, famine.

fās, *indeclin. n.*, divine law, right.

fascis, -is, *m.*, bundle; *plur.* the fasces, the bundle of rods with an axe carried before the

kings and afterwards before the highest magistrates at Rome.

fātālis, -e, *adj.*, destined, deadly.

fātigo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, tire, fatigue; importune.

fātum, -i, *n.*, destiny, fate; *plur.* the fates.

fēbris, -is, *f.*, fever.

fēlix, -īcis, *adj.*, happy, fortunate.

fēmīna, -ae, *f.*, woman.

fēnēstra, -ae, *f.*, window.

fērax, -ācis, *adj.* (fēro), fertile.

fērio, -īre, *v. a.*, strike.

fēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, *v. a.*, (1) bear, = (1) carry, bring; (2) wear; (3) produce; (b) bear tidings, hence, say, relate; *pass.* to be said, reported.

fērox, -ōcis, *adj.*, (1) in a good sense, high-spirited, bold, *Od.* 6. 3; (2) in a bad sense, fierce, headstrong.

ferrum, -i, *n.*, iron, sword.

fērus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wild, savage.

ferveo, -ēre, ferbui, *v. n.*, (1) boil; (2) rage.

fervīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hot; boiling (of the sea, *Od.* 9. 10).

fervor, -ōris, *m.*, heat, passion.

festīno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. n.* and *a.*, hasten.

fīdēlis, -e, *adj.*, faithful.

fīdes, -ei, *f.*, faith, honour.

fīdes, -is, and more frequently in *plur.* fides, fidium, *f.*, stringed instrument, lyre.

fīdo, -ēre, fīsus sum, *v. n.*, trust, confide in, with *dat.*

fīgūra, -ae, *f.*, shape.

filia, -ae, *f.*, daughter.
 filius, -i, *m.*, son.
 findo, -ēre, fīdi, fissum, *v. a.*,
 cleave.
 finio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, *v. a.*,
 finish.
 finis, -is, *m. and f.*, end, limit,
 bound; *esp. in plur.*, borders
 of a country.
 fio, fiēri, factus, *v. n.*, become,
 be made.
 fistūla, -ae, *f.*, shepherd's
 pipe.
 flāgrans, -tis, *part.* (flāgro),
as adj., flaming; ardent.
 flamma, -ae, *f.*, flame, fire;
so of love.
 flāvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, yellow,
 golden.
 flēbilis, -e, *adj.*, bewailed.
 fleo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, *v. a.*
and n., weep for, lament;
absol. weep.
 flos, flōris, *m.*, flower.
 fluctus, -ūs, *m.*, wave.
 flūmēn, -inis, *n.*, river.
 flūvius, -i, *m.*, river.
 fōcus, -i, *m.*, hearth.
 fōlium, -i, *n.*, leaf.
 fons, -tis, *m.*, spring, fountain.
 forma, -ae, *f.*, shape.
 formo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*,
 form, mould.
 fors, -tis, *f.*, chance, fate;
sometimes personified; also
adv. by chance.
 fortis, -e, *adj.*, enduring,
 brave.
 fortitēr, *adv.*, bravely.
 fortūna, -ae, *f.*, fortune,
 chance.
 fragīlis, -e, *adj.*, breakable,
 fragile.
 frango, -ēre, frēgi, fractum,
v. a., break.

frāter, -tris, *m.*, brother.
 frāternus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 brotherly.
 fraus, -dis, *f.*, fraud, deceit.
 frēnum, -i, *n.*, usually *plur.*,
 bridle, curb, bit.
 frēquens, -tis, *adj.*, (1) fre-
 quent; (2) crowded.
 frētum, -i, *n.*, (1) strait,
 channel; *plur.* straits; (2)
 sea, *plur.*
 frīgīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, cold.
 frīgūs, -ōris, *n.*, cold.
 frons, -dis, *f.*, leaf, foliage.
 frons, -tis, *f.*, forehead, brow.
 frūor, -i, fructus or fruitus,
v. n., with *abl.*, enjoy, de-
 light in.
 frustrā, *adv.*, in vain.
 fūgio, -ēre, fūgi, fūgitum,
v. a. and n., flee from, avoid,
 (with *infin.*); flee.
 fulgeo, -ēre, fulsi, *v. n.*, gleam.
 fulmen, -inis, *n.*, thunder-
 bolt.
 funditus, *adv.*, from the
 bottom, utterly.
 fundo, -ēre, fūdi, fūsum, *v.*
a, pour.
 fundus, -i, *m.*, *lit.* bottom;
 farm, estate.
 fūnis, -is, *m.*, rope.
 fūnūs, -ēris, *n.*, (1) funeral;
 (2) dead body; (3) death.
 fūrio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*,
 madden, enrage.
 fūro, -ēre, -ūi, *v. n.*, rage.
 fūror, -ōris, *m.*, madness,
 rage.
 furtim, *adv.*, stealthily.
 furtum, -i, *n.*, theft.
 fūtūrus, -a, -um, *fut. part. of*
esse (to be); also adj., about
 to be, future.
 gālea, -ae, *f.*, helmet.

gaudeo, -ēre, *gāvisus sum*, *v. n.*, rejoice; *abl.*, rejoice in.

gāza, -ae, *f.*, treasure.

gēlīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, cold.

gēlū, -ūs, *n.*, frost, cold.

gēmīno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, double; *of cymbals* (*Od.* 16. 8), clash again.

gēmo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. n.*, groan.

gēna, -ae, *f.*, cheek.

gēnēro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, beget, produce.

gēnērōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *lit.* of noble birth; noble.

gēnītor, -ōris, *m.*, father.

gens, -tis, *f.*, race, people.

gēnu, -ūs, *n.*, knee.

gēnus, -ēris, *n.*, (1) race; (2) sort; (3) offspring.

gēro, -ēre, -essi, -estum, *v. a.*, do, achieve, carry on.

gesto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, *freq.*, bear, carry; wield.

glōria, -ae, *f.*, (1) glory, renown; (2) boasting; *also personified*.

grācīlis, -e, *adj.*, slender.

grādus, -ūs, *m.*, (1) step; (2) position, degree.

grāmen, -īnis, *n.*, grass.

grandis, -e, *adj.*, great, grand.

grando, -inis, *f.*, hail.

grātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, pleasant, grateful, acceptable.

grāvīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, heavy, loaded.

grāvis, -e, *adj.*, (1) heavy; (2) grievous; (3) hostile; (4) laborious (*of Vulcan's furnaces*, *Od.* 4. 7); (5) grim (*of Achilles' wrath*, *Od.* 6. 5).

grex, **grēgia**, *m.*, flock, herd; crowd.

hābeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, have, hold.

haedus, -i, *m.*, kid.

haereo, -ēre, -si, -sum, *v. n.*, to stick, cleave to.

hārēna, -ae, *f.*, sand.

hasta, -ae, *f.*, spear.

hēdēra, -ae, *f.*, *also in plur.*, ivy.

hēros, -ōis, *m.*, hero, demi-god.

heu, *interj.*, alas!

hic, **haec**, **hoc**, *pron.*, this, this man.

hic, *adv.*, here.

hiems, -mis, *f.*, winter.

hinc, *adv.*, hence, from this quarter.

hinnūleus, -i, *m.*, young stag, roe-buck.

hōmo, -īnis, *m. and f.*, man, *i. e.* a human being; *not as opp. to woman*.

hōnor, -ōris, *m.*, honour, *plur.* *sometimes in special sense of honours, public offices*.

hōra, -ae, *f.*, hour.

horreum, -i, *n.*, granary.

horribīlis, -e, *adj.*, terrible.

horridus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bristling, dread.

hospīta, -ae, *f.*, hostess.

hostia, -ae, *f.*, victim (*of a sacrifice*).

hostilis, -e, *adj.*, hostile.

hostis, -is, *c.*, enemy, foe-man; *collectively in sing.*, the enemy.

hūmānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, human.

hūmīlis, -e, *adj.*, lowly; humble.

iāceo, -ēre, -cui, -cītum, *v. n.*, lie, be prostrate.

iacto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*,
toss ; boast.

iăcŭlor, -āri, -ātus, *v. dep.*,
aim at, smite.

iăcŭlum, -i, *n.*, javelin.

iam, *adv.*, now, already ;
with negative any longer.

iānua, -ae, *f.*, door.

iambus, -i, *m.*, iambic ;
iambic verse ; verse.

ictus, -ūs, *m.*, blow, knock.

iēcŭr, -ōris, *n.*, liver ; thought
to be the seat of the emotions
and so = heart.

igneus, -a, -um, *adj.* (ignis),
fiery.

ignis, -is, *m.*, fire ; light.

ille, -a, -ud, *gen. illius, dat.*
illi, *dem. pron.*, that, he.

īmāgo, -inis, *f.*, (1) image,
likeness ; (2) echo ; (3)
ghost, spectre.

imbellis, -e, *adj.*, unwarlike.

imber, -bris, *m.*, shower of
rain.

imbuo, -ĕre, -ui, -ūtum, *v. a.*,
imbue.

īmītor, -āri, -ātus, *v. dep. a.*,
imitate.

immānis, -e, *adj.*, huge, im-
mense.

immēmor, -ōris, *adj.*, un-
mindful, oblivious, with
gen.

immērītus, -a, -um, *adj.*, un-
deserving.

immīneo, -ĕre, *v. n.* (in
+ măneco), overhang ;
threaten ; to be overhead
(of the moon, *Od.* 4. 5).

immitis, -e, *adj.* (in + mītis),
ungentle, cruel, unrelent-
ing.

immōdicus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
immoderate.

immōlo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,
v. a., lit. to sprinkle with
sacrificial meal (mōla) ; so
to sacrifice ; also *absol.*

impar, -āris, *adj.*, unequal.

impāvīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
fearless.

impēdio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, *v.*
a., entangle, hinder.

impēriōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*
(impērium), imperious.

impērīto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,
v. n. and a., command,
govern.

impērium, -i, *n.*, military
command ; empire.

impius, -a, -um, *adj.*, im-
pious, profane.

impōtens, -tis, *adj.*, (1)
powerless ; (2) not master
of oneself, headstrong, pas-
sionate.

imprīmo, -ĕre, -pressi, -pres-
sum, *v. a.* (in + prĕmo),
press upon.

impūnĕ, *adv.*, without pun-
ishment, with impunity.

īmus, -a, -um, *adj. superlat.*,
lowest, inmost.

īn, *prep.*, (a) *abl.*, in, on,
among ; (b) *acc.*, to, to-
wards, against, into.

incoho, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v.*
a., begin, enter upon.

incōla, -ae, *comm.*, inhabit-
ant ; in *app.*, dwelling in ;
Od. 16. 6 (*Apollo in his*
shrine).

incōlūmis, -e, *adj.*, unin-
jured, safe.

incomptus, -a, -um, *adj.*, un-
adorned, unkempt.

incontīnens, -tis, *adj.*, un-
restrained, incontinent.

incorruptus, -a, -um, *adj.*,

- uncorrupted. incorruptible.
 incūbo, -āre, -ui, -itum, *r. n.* (in + cūbo), lie upon, brood over, *with dat.*
 incus, -ūdis, *f.*, anvil.
 indīco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *r. a.*, point out.
 indōcilis, -e, *adj.*, unteachable, not brooking (*with inf.*).
 inermis, -e, *adj.*, unarmed.
 infāmis, -e, *adj.*, of bad report, infamous.
 infēro, -ferre, intūli, illātum, *r. a.* (in + fēro), bring into; bring against.
 infīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, faithless.
 infrēquens, -tis, *adj.*, unfrequent.
 ingēnium, -i, *n.*, talent, genius.
 ingens, -tis, *adj.*, huge, vast.
 ingēnuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, ingenuous, well-born, noble.
 ingrātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unpleasant, unwelcome.
 inhorresco, -ēre, -ui, *r. n.* (in + horresco), quiver, tremble.
 inhospitālis, -e, *adj.*, inhospitable.
 inhūmātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unburied.
 inīcio, -ēre, -iēcī, -iectum, *r. a.* (in + iācio), throw into or upon; cast upon.
 inīmīcus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unfriendly, hostile.
 inīquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unequal, unjust, hostile.
 iniūriōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, injurious, wrongful; hurtful.
 inlīgo, -are, -avi, -atum, *r. a.*, fetter.
 innōcens, -tis, *adj.*, harmless, innocent.
 inruptus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unbroken.
 insānio, -īre, -īvi and -ii, -ītum, *r. n.*, to be mad, senseless.
 insānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, raging, mad.
 insēquor, -i, -sēcūtus, *r. dep. a.* (in + sēquor), follow after.
 insēro, -ēre, -sērui, -sertum, *r. a.* (in + sēro), place among.
 insignis, -e, *adj.*, distinguished, famous.
 insōlens, -tis, *adj.*, (1) unaccustomed; (2) haughty, insolent.
 intactus, -a, -um, *adj.*, untouched; uninjured; chaste.
 intēger, -gra, -grum, *adj.*, untouched; whole; pure.
 intemptātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, untouched; untried.
 intēr, *prep.*, *with acc.*, among, in the midst of.
 interfundo, -ēre, -fūdi, -fūsum, *r. a.*, pour between; *pass.*, to flow between or among, *with acc.*
 interlūnium, -i, *n.*, time of new moon; *used in plur.*
 intersum, interesse, *r. n.*, to be amongst.
 intīmus, -a, -um, *adj. superlat.*, inmost.
 intonsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unshorn.
 inultus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unavenged.

inūtilis, -e, *adj.*, useless.
invēnio, -īre, -vēni, -ven-
 tum, *v. a.* (in + vēnio),
 come upon, find.
invicem, *adv.*, in turn.
invideo, -ēre, -vīdi, -vīsum,
v. a. (in + video), look
 askance at; envy; *with*
dat. person and acc. thing,
grudge a thing to a person.
invidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, en-
 vious.
invisus, -a, -um, *part. as adj.*,
 hateful, hated.
invitus, -a, -um, *adj.*, un-
 willing.
iocōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 merry.
iocus, -i, *m.*, jest, laughter,
personified, Od. 2. 34.
ipse, -a, -um, *gen. ipsius*,
dat. ipsi, dem. pron., self,
very; esp. absol., himself,
herself, &c.
ira, -ae, *f.*, anger.
iracundus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 angry, wrathful.
itā, *adv.*, so, thus; on these
 terms.
itēr, itīnēris, *n.*, way, course.
itēro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*,
 repeat, traverse again.
itērum, *adv.*, again.
iūbeo, -ēre, iussi, iussum,
v. a., order, bid.
iūdex, -icis, *m.*, judge; iudice
 te, in your opinion.
iūgum, -i, *n.*, yoke.
iungo, -ēre, iunxi, iunctum,
v. a., join.
iūnior, -ōris, *adj. compar. of*
iuvenis, younger.
iūs, iuris, *n.*, law, right.
iustitia, -ae, *f.*, justice;
sometimes personified.

iustus, -a, -um, *adj.*, just.
 legitimate.
iūvenis, -is, *m.*, a youth.
iūventa, -ae, *f.*, iūventas,
 -ātis, *f.*, season of youth,
 youth (*in abstract*).
iūventūs, -ūtis, *f.*, youth (*in*
abstract); body of youths.
iūvo, -āre, iūvi, iūtum, *v. a.*,
 help; iūvat, *impersonally*,
 it delights.
lābor, -bi, lapsus, *v. dep. n.*,
 glide, slip.
lābor, -ōris, *m.*, labour;
 trouble.
lābōro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,
v. n., labour; sorrow; be
 in trouble.
lābrum, -i, *n.*, lip.
lācerta, -ae, *f.*, lizard.
lācertus, -i, *m.*, the human
 arm.
lācesso, -ēre, -ivi or -ii,
 -itum, *v. a.*, provoke; chal-
 lenge.
lācrīmōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 tearful.
laedo, -ēre, -si, -sum, hurt,
 injure; break (*faith*).
laetitia, -ae, *f.*, gladness.
laetus, -a, -um, *adj.*, glad;
with abl. rejoicing in.
lambo, -ēre, -bi, *v. a.*, lick;
 flow by, wash (*of a river*).
lapsus, -ūs, *m.*, a gliding,
 flowing.
lar, lāris, *m.*, hearth, home;
plur. lāres, the deities of
 the hearth.
largē, *adv.*, bountifully, with-
 out stint.
lascivus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wan-
 ton, lascivious.
lāteo, -ēre, -ūi, *v. n.*, lie hid.

lātus, -ēris, *n.*, side ; quarter.
part, region.

lātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, broad.
wide.

laudo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*,
praise, value, esteem.

laus, -dis, *f.*, praise.

lēnimen, -īnis, *n.*, soothing,
solace.

lēnio, -īre, -īvi or -ii, -itum,
v. a., soften.

lēnis, -e, *adj.*, gentle, soft.

lentus, -a, -um, *adj.*, slow.

leo, -ōnis, *m.*, lion.

lēpus, -ōris, *m.*, hare.

lētum, -i, *n.*, death.

lēvis, -e, *adj.*, smooth,
polished.

lēvis, -e, *adj.*, (1) light, in
weight ; so light, easy to
digest (*Od.* 31. 16) ; (2)
light, in motion ; swift ;
fleeting, shadowy ; (3) un-
important, inconsiderable ;
slighted ; (4) of character.
&c, (a) vain, empty, un-
substantial ; (b) kind,
gentle.

liber, -bri, *m.*, book.

liber, -ēra, -erum, *adj.*, free.

libertina, -ae, *f.*, freed-
woman.

libet, -ēre, libuit and libi-
tum est, *v. n. impers.*, it
pleases.

libido, -inis, *f.*, lust, desire.
passion.

licentia, -ae, *f.*, licence, un-
bridled passion ; also per-
sonified.

licet, -ēre, -cuit and -citur
est, *v. n. impers.*, it is
allowed, permitted.

lignum, -i, *n.*, wood ; plur.
logs.

lilium, -i, *n.*, lily.

limen, -inīs, *n.*, threshold.

limus, -i, *m.*, mud, clay.

lino, -ēre, lēvi, litum, *v. a.*,
besmear, anoint ; seal, *Od.*
20. 3.

linquo, -ēre, līqui, *v. a.*,
leave ; forsake.

linteum, -i, *n.*, lit. linen-
cloth ; sail.

līquidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1)
flowing, liquid, (of metals)
molten ; (2) clear, trans-
parent ; (3) of sound, clear,
liquid.

līquo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*,
strain, filter.

līquor, -ōris, *m.*, fluid,
liquid ; water.

lītus, -ōris, *n.*, shore.

lītus, -i, *m.*, trumpet.

līvīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, livid,
discoloured, black and
blue.

lōcus, -i, *m.* (loca *n. pl.*),
place.

longus, -a, -um, *adj.*, long.

lōquor, -i, lōcūtus, *v. n.*,
speak, talk.

lōrica, -ae, *f.* (lōrum), leather
cuirass, corselet.

lubrīcus, -a, -um, *adj.*, slip-
pery ; hazardous.

lūcerna, -ae, *f.*, lamp.

lūcīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bright.

lūcrum, -i, *n.*, gain, profit.

luctor, -āri, -ātus, *v. dep.*,
wrestle, struggle.

lūcus, -i, *m.*, sacred grove.

lūdībrium, -i, *n.*, (1) jest ;
(2) laughing-stock.

lūdo, -ēre, lūsi, lūsum, *v. n.*
and *a.*, play, sport, play at.

lūdus, -i, *m.*, game.

lūgūbris, -e, *adj.*, mournful.

lūna, -ae, *f.*, the moon.
 lūpātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *lit.*
 furnished with wolf's
 teeth; so, jagged.
 lūpus, -i, *m.*, wolf.
 lymphātus, -a, -um, *p. p. p.*
 of lympho; driven mad;
 as *adj.*, frenzied.
 lýra, -ae, *f.*, lyre.
 lýricus, -a, -um, *adj.*, lyric.

 mǎcĕro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,
 v. a., weaken, make thin.
 mǎchĭna, -ae, *f.*, machine.
 mǎcies, -ĕi, *f.*, leanness,
 famine.
 macto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*,
 (1) magnify, extol; (2)
 offer up, sacrifice.
 mǎgis, *adv. comparat.*, more.
 magnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, great;
 comp. mǎior, -ōris; *super-*
 lat. maxĭmus, -a, -um.
 mǎgus, -i, *m.*, magician.
 mǎior, -ōris. See magnus.
 mǎlē, *adv.*, badly, ill.
 mǎlignus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1)
 ill-disposed, malignant;
 (2) niggardly.
 mǎlo, malle, mǎlui, *2nd pers.*
 sing. mǎvis, *3rd pers. sing.*
 mǎvult, *v. a.* (mǎgis +
 vŏlo), to wish rather,
 prefer.
 mǎlum, -i, *n.*, evil, misfor-
 tune.
 mǎlus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bad, evil;
 unfavourable.
 mǎlus, -i, *m.*, mast.
 malva, -ae, *f.*, mallow.
 mǎneo, -ĕre, mansi, mansum,
 v. n. and a., remain, await.
 mǎno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. n.*,
 flow, drop.
 mǎnus, -ūs, *f.*, hand.

mǎre, -is, *n.*, sea.
 mǎrinus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of the
 sea.
 mǎritus, -a, -um, (1) *adj.*,
 pertaining to marriage.
 conjugal; (2) mǎritus, -i,
 m., as a *subst.*, husband.
 marmor, -ōris, *n.*, marble.
 mas, mǎris, *m.*, male; man
 (as *opp.* to woman).
 māter, -tris, *f.*, mother.
 mǎternus, -a, -um, *adj.*, ma-
 ternal.
 mǎtrōna, -ae, *f.*, matron.
 mĕlior, -us, *adj. comparat.*,
 better.
 membrum, -i, *n.*, limb.
 mĕmĭni, -isse, *v. n. defective*,
 remember, be mindful;
 2nd pers. sing. imperat. me-
 mento; *with gen.*
 mĕmor, -ōris, *adj.*, mindful,
 remembering; *of things*,
 calling to mind, recalling;
 with gen.
 mĕmōro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,
 v. a., call to remembrance;
 relate, tell of.
 mens, -tis, *f.*, mind; heart,
 feelings.
 mensor, -ōris, *m.*, measurer.
 meo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. n.*,
 go, pass.
 mercātor, -ōris, *m.*, mer-
 chant.
 merces, -ĕdis, *f.*, wages, re-
 ward.
 mĕrĕtrix, -ĭcis, *f.*, harlot.
 mĕrum, -i, *n.*, unmixed
 wine; *generally*, wine.
 merx, -cis, *f.*, wares, mer-
 chandise.
 mĕta, -ae, *f.*, turning-post,
 goal—in a racecourse, *Od. i.*
 4 *n.*

mētuo, -ēre, -ui, *v. a.*, fear.

mētus, -ūs, *m.*, fear.

meus, -a, -um, *possess. pron.*, my, mine.

mīco, -āre, -ui, *v. n.*, sparkle, gleam.

mīlēs, -ītis, *m.*, soldier; *in sing.*, soldiery, troops.

mīlītāris, -e, *adj.*, soldier-like, military.

mīlītia, -ae, *f.*, military service.

mīnax, -ācis, *adj.*, threatening.

mīnīmus, -a, -um, *adj. superlat.*, least, smallest; *neut. adverbially*, least; **quam minimum**, as little as possible.

mīnīster, -tri, *m.*, servant.

mīnor, -us; *gen.* -ōris; *compar. adj.*, less.

mīnor, -āri, -ātus, *v. a. and n.*, threaten.

mīnuo, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, *v. a.*, diminish, bring low.

mīnus, *adv.*, less, in a less degree; too little.

mīror, -āri, -ātus, *v. dep. a. and n.*, to admire, wonder at, wonder.

misceo, -ēre, -iscui, -xtum or -stum, *v. a.*, mix, mingle.

mīser, -ēra, -ērum, *adj.*, wretched, miserable.

mīserābilis, -e, *adj.*, pitiable, sad.

mitis, -e, *adj.*, mild, gentle; mellow.

mitto, -ēre, mīsi, missum, *v. a.*, send; hurl.

mōbilis, -e, *adj.*, movable, changeable, fickle; moving, rustling (*of leaves*); shifting (*of streams*).

mōdēror, -āri, -ātus, *v. dep.*

a., set bounds to, restrain; *of an instrument*, play upon.

mōdīcus, -a, -um, *adj.*, moderate; of moderate size.

mōdūlor, -āri, -ātus, *v. n. and a.*, regulate; play, sing, tune; *p. p. used passively*.

mōdus, -i, *m.*, (1) measure; (2) bound, limit; stint.

moechus, -i, *m.*, adulterer.

moenia, -ium, *plur. n.*, walls, battlements, *of the outer walls of a town*.

mollis, -e, *adj.*, (1) soft, tender; (2) mild, soothing; (3) effeminate, cowardly.

mōneo, -ēre, -ui, -ītum, *v. a.*, teach, warn.

mons, -tis, *m.*, mountain.

monstrum, -i, *n.*, omen, portent, monster.

mōnūmentum, -i, *n.*, monument, memorial.

mōra, -ae, *f.*, delay.

morbus, -i, *m.*, disease.

mordax, -ācis, *adj.*, biting, gnawing.

mordeo, -ēre, mōmordi, morsum, *v. a.*, bite, bite into; so, wear away.

mōrior, -i, mortuus sum, *fut. part.* mōritūrus, *v. n. dep.*; die.

mōror, -āri, -ātus, *v. a. and n. dep.*, delay; linger.

mōrōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, peevish, morose.

mors, -tis, *f.*, death; *personified*, *Od.* 3. 17 and 4. 13.

mortālis, -e, *adj.*, mortal; *plur.*, mortals.

mos, mōris, *m.*, manner, custom.

mōveo, -ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *v. a.*, move, stir up.

mox, *adv.*, soon.
mūliēbrīter, *adv.*, in womanly fashion, woman-wise.
mūlier, -ēris, *f.*, woman.
multus, -a, -um, *adj.*, much ; *plur.*, many.
mundītia, -ae, *f.*, also in *plur.* ; neatness, elegance.
mundus, -i, *m.*, the universe.
mūnus, -ēris, *n.*, service, *esp. in plur.*, the last service to the dead ; tribute, gift.
mūrus, -i, *m.*, wall.
mūto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, change ; exchange (*with acc. and abl.*) ; take in exchange (*with acc. and abl.*).
myrtus, -i and -ūs, *f.*, myrtle.
nam, **namque**, *conj.*, for.
nātālis, -e, *adj.*, belonging to birth, natal ; of a birth-place.
nāto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. n.*, swim.
nātūra, -ae, *f.*, nature.
nātus, -a, -um, *part. (nascor)*, born ; so destined, made for ; *as subst.*, son.
naufrāgus, -a, -um, *adj.*, ship-wrecking.
nauta, -ae, *m.*. See **nāvīta**.
nāvis, -is, *f.*, ship.
nāvīta, -ae, or **nauta**, -ae, *m.*, sailor.
nē, *conj.*, lest, that not ; *with imperat.* do not.
nēbūla, -ae, *f.*, mist, cloud.
nēc, **nēque**, *conj.*, nor ; *nec . . . nec* = neither . . . nor.
nēcessītas, -ātis, *f.*, necessity ; fate, destiny ; *personified*.
nēco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, kill.

nectar, -āris, *n.*, nectar, *the drink of the gods*.
necto, -ēre, -xūi and -xi, -xum, *v. a.*, bind, tie, weave together.
nēfas, *n. indeclin.*, sin, crime, wrong (*i. e. against heaven*).
nēfastus, -a, -um, *adj.*, impious, wicked.
neglēgo, -ēre, -exi, -ectum, *v. a.*, neglect, disregard ; think lightly of (*with inf.*, *Od.* 28. 30).
nēgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. n. and a.*, (1) say no, deny ; (2) refuse, decline ; *domibus negata*, *Od.* 22. 22, denied to, unfit for, human habitation.
nēmūs, -ōris, *n.*, grove, wood.
nēpōs, -ōtis, *m.*, grandson, descendant.
nequiquam, *adv.*, in vain.
nervus, -i, *m.*, sinew ; string of musical instrument.
nescius, -a, -um, *adj.*, ignorant, ignorant of, *with gen.* ; also *with inf.*, not knowing how, unable.
neu, *conj.*. See **nēve**.
nēve or **neu**, *conj.*, nor.
nīgēr, -gra, -grum, *adj.*, black.
nil, **nīhil**, *n. indeclin.*, nothing ; also *adv.*, not at all.
nīmis, *adv.*, too much.
nīmium, *adv.*, too much.
nīmius, -a, -um, *adj.*, excessive, too much ; **nīmium**, -ii, *used as subst.*, excess, too much.
nīsī, *conj.*, unless.
nīteo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, shine.

nītīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, shining.

nītor, -ōris, *m.*, brightness ; beauty.

nīvālis, -e, *adj.*, snowy.

nix, *nīvis*, *f.*, snow.

nōbīlis, -e, *adj.*, renowned, famous ; *with inf.*, *Od.* 12. 27.

nōceo, -ēre, -cui, -cītum, *v. n.*, be hurtful to, hurt, harm ; *with dat.*

nōmen, -inīs, *n.*, name.

non, *adv.*, not.

nonne? *adv.*, *with question*, not ; e.g. does it not, &c.

nōs, *nostrum*, *plur.* 1st *pers. pron.*, we.

nosco, -ēre, *nōvi*, *nōtum*, *v. a.*, learn to know, become acquainted with ; recognize ; *in perf.*, know.

noster, -tra, -trum, *pron. possess.* (nos), our, ours.

nōta, -ae, *f.*, mark, sign.

nōtus, -a, -um, *p. p. p. of nosco*, known, customary.

nōvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, new, strange.

nox, *noctis*, *f.*, night.

nūbes, -is, *f.*, cloud.

nūbīlum, -ī, *n.*, a cloudy sky ; *plur.* clouds.

nūdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, naked, bare ; *with abl.*, bare of.

nullus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *gen.*, nullius, *dat.*, nulli, not any, none.

nūmērus, -ī, *m.*, number ; a number (*of persons*, &c.) ; *numeri*, *plur.*, mathematics, astronomy.

numquam, *adv.* (ne-um-quam), never.

nunc, *adv.*, now ; nunc . . .

nunc = at one time . . . at another time.

nuntius, -ī, *m.*, messenger.

nūper, *adv.*, lately, but now.

nuptiae, -ārum, *f.*, marriage, nuptials.

nutrix, -īcis, *f.*, nurse.

nympha, -ae, *f.*, nymph, a woodland divinity.

Ō, *interj.*, Oh !

obruo, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, *v. a.* (ob + ruo), *lit.* fall or rush over ; overwhelm ; oppress.

obscūrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dark, obscure.

obsēro, -ēre, -sēvi, -sītum, *v. a.* (ob + sēro), (1) *lit.* sow over (*i. e. with acc. of thing sown*) ; (2) sow or plant with (*with acc. of place sown*) ; hence, (3) cover with, hide with.

obstringo, -ēre, -nxi, -ctum, *v. a.* (ob + stringo), bind up, fasten up, fetter.

occīdo, -ēre, -cīdi, -cāsum, *v. n.* (ob + cādo), (1) fall down ; (2) die, perish.

occultus, -a, -um, *p. p. p. of occūlo* = to hide ; *used as adj.*, hidden, secret, imperceptible.

occūpo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.* (ob + cāpio), *lit.* take hold of ; seize, occupy, take.

ōceānus, -ī, *m.*, the ocean.

ōcior, **ōcius**, *comp. adj.*, swifter.

ōcūlus, -ī, *m.*, eye.

ōdi, -isse, *v. a. defective*, hate.

ōdor, -ōris, *m.*, smell, perfume.

offīcīna, -ae, *f.*, workshop.
 ōleo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n. and a.*,
 smell (*in neuter sense*); *with*
acc., smell of.
 ōlim, *adv.*, of old; at some
 time (*past or future*).
 ōlīva, -ae, *f.*, olive-tree,
 olive-branch.
 ōlīvum, -i, *n.*, olive-oil, oil.
 omnis, -e, *adj.*, all, the whole.
 ōnus, -ēris, *n.*, weight, bur-
 den.
 ōpīmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, rich,
 fertile.
 oppīdum, -i, *n.*, town.
 oppōsītus, -a, -um, *p. p. p. of*
oppōno, placed in the way
 of, opposed to; opposing.
 opprōbrium, -i, *n.*, (1) re-
 proach, scandal, disgrace;
 (2) taunt, insult.
 ops, ōpis, *f. (nom. sing. does*
not occur), (1) power, might;
 help; (2) chiefly in plural,
 opes, wealth, resources.
 ōpūlentus, -a, -um, *adj.*, rich.
 ōpus, -ēris, *n.*, work, (1)
 task; (2) need.
 ōra, -ae, *f.*, boundary, shore;
 region, clime.
 orbis, -is, *m.*, circle; the
 world.
 ōrior, -īri, ortus, *v. n. dep.*,
 rise, spring.
 orno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*,
 adorn.
 ornus, -i, *f.*, ash-tree.
 ōro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*,
 pray, implore.
 ortus, -a, -um, *p. p. of ōrior*,
 sprung from, *with abl.*
 os, ōris, *n.*, and in plur.,
 mouth; face.
 os, ossis, *n.*, bone.
 oscūlum, -i, *n.*, kiss.

ōtium, -i, *n.*, ease, peace;
 calm.
 pālaestra, -ae, *f.*, place for
 gymnastic exercises, pa-
 laestra, wrestling.
 pallīdus, -a, um, *adj.*, pallid,
 pale.
 palma, -ae, *f.*, palm-branch;
 palm or prize, *sc. of victory*.
 pannus, -i, *m.*, garment.
 pār, pāris, *adj.*, equal.
 parco, -ēre, pēperci, parsum,
v. n., be sparing; spare
(with dat.); forbear, grudge.
 parcus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sparing.
 frugal; unfrequent, scanty.
 pārens, -tis, *comm.*, parent.
 pāries, -ētis, *m.*, wall, of the
interior wall of a building.
 pārīter, *adv.*, equally, side
 by side.
 pārō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*,
 make ready, prepare.
 pars, -tis, *f.*, part, portion,
plur. part, *i. e.* allotted
 duty; parts, *i. e.* regions.
 particūla, -ae, *f. dim.*, small
 part, particle.
 partūrio, -īre, -īvi or -ii, *v. a.*,
 bring forth.
 pārūm, *adv.*, too little, not.
 parvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, small.
 pasco, -ēre, pāvi, pastum,
v. a., feed, nourish.
 pastor, -ōris, *m.* shepherd;
used of Paris.
 pāter, -tris, *m.*, father, as
proper name—the Father,
i. e. Jupiter.
 pātēra, -ae, *f.*, bowl.
 pāternus, -a, -um, *adj.*, pa-
 ternal.
 pātiens, -tis, *part. of pātior*;
also adj., patient, submis-

- sive ; enduring : *absol.*, or *with gen.*
- pātientia**, -ae, *f.*, patience, endurance.
- pātiōr**, -i, passus sum, *v. dep.*, (1) suffer, endure (*with acc.*) ; (2) allow, *with acc.* and *acc.* and *inf.*
- pātrius**, -a, -um, *adj.*, ancestral.
- pauper**, -ēris, *adj.*, poor.
- paupēries**, -ēi, *f.*, poverty.
- paupertas**, -tātis, *f.*, poverty.
- pāvidus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, timorous, awe-struck.
- pecco**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. n.*, sin, go astray.
- pecto**, -ēre, pexi, pexum, *v. a.*, comb.
- pectus**, -ōris, *n.*, breast.
- pēcūs**, -ōris, *n.*, and pecūs, -ūdis, *f.*, herd, cattle.
- pēdēs**, -ītis, *m.*, (1) foot-soldier ; (2) collectively, infantry.
- pēior** (-ōris), -us, *adj.*, *comparat.*, worse.
- pēlāgus**, -i, *n.*, the open sea, the sea.
- pello**, -ēre, pēpūli, pulsum, *v. a.*, (1) strike ; (2) drive away.
- pēnītus**, *adv.*, utterly, completely ; exceedingly.
- penna**, -ae, *f.*, feather ; wing.
- per**, *prep.* *with acc.*, (1) through ; (2) by means of ; (3) by (*in adjurations*), *e. g.* per deos.
- percurro**, -ēre, -cūcurri or -curri, -cursum, *v. a.* (per + curro), run through or over ; traverse.
- percūtio**, -ēre, -cussi, -cussum, *v. a.* (per + quatio), (1) strike through ; (2) strike ; (3) *mental*, make an impression on, charm.
- perdo**, -ēre, -dīdi, -dītum, *v. a.* (per + do), (1) ruin ; (2) lose.
- pēreo**, -īre, -ii, -ītum, *v. n.* (per + eo), pass away, perish.
- perfīdus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, faithless, treacherous.
- perfundo**, -ēre, -fūdī, -fūsum, *v. a.* (per + fundo), besprinkle, drench.
- periūrus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, perjured.
- perlūcidus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, transparent.
- permisceo**, -ēre, -scui, -stum and -xtum, *v. a.*, mix together, confound, confuse.
- permitto**, -ēre, -mīsi, -misum, *v. a.* (per + mitto), commit, allow.
- perpētior**, -i, perpessus, *v. dep.* *a.* (per + pātiōr), endure.
- perpētuo**, *adv.*, continually, without break.
- perpētuous**, -a, -um, *adj.*, unbroken, unceasing, continual.
- perrumpo**, -ēre, -rūpi, -ruptum, *v. a.* (per + rumpo), break through.
- persēquor**, -i, -sēcūtus, *v. dep. a.* (per + sēquor), follow after, pursue.
- persōno**, -āre, -ui, -ītum, *v. n.* and *a.* (per + sōno), resound, ring with.
- pertīnax**, -ācis, *adj.*, pertinacious, obstinate.
- pes**, pēdis, *m.*, foot.
- pestis**, -is, *f.*, plague, pestilence.

pĕto, -ĕre, -īvi, -ītum, *v. a.*, seek, make for, assail.
phārĕtra, -ae, *f.*, quiver.
phīlŷra, -ae, *f.*, linden-bark.
piācŭlum, -i, *n.*, propitiatory offering, to a deity; atonement.
piĕtas, -ātis, *f.*, piety, dutifulness.
pīger, -gra, -grum, *adj.*, slow, sluggish; of land, unfruitful.
pignus, -ōris, *n.*, pledge.
pingo, -ĕre, -nxi, pictum, *v. a.*, paint.
pīnus, -ūs or -i, *f.*, pine-tree; a ship of pine-wood.
piscis, -is, *m.*, fish.
pīus, -a, -um, *adj.*, pious, holy.
plāceo, -ĕre, -cui, -cītum, *v. n.*, to be pleasing to, please; with *dat.*
plāco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, appease, propitiate.
plāga, -ae, *f.*, hunting-net, snare.
plausus, -ūs, *m.*, clapping, applause.
plecto, -ĕre, *v. a.*, punish; in *Hor.* only used in *pass.*
plectrum, -i, *n.*, *lit.* plectrum, or instrument for striking the chords of a stringed instrument; hence generally, lute, lyre.
plēnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, full; ad plenum, to the full.
plērūmque, *adv.*, for the most part, commonly.
plumbum, -i, *n.*, lead.
plūrīmus, -a, -um, *adj.* *superlat.*, most numerous, most; in *Od.* 7. 8, *nom.*

sing. = most men, for plurimi.
plūs, -ūris, *comparat. adj.*, more.
plūvius, -a, -um, *adj.*, rainy, rain-bearing.
pōcŭlum, -i, *n.*, cup.
polliceor, -ĕri, -ītus, *v. a. and n.*, promise.
pōlus, -i, *m.*, the pole, i. e. of the heavens; the heavens.
pōmārium, -i, *n.*, apple-orchard, orchard.
pōno, -ĕre, pōsui, pōsitum, *v. a.*, (1) place, lay; (2) lay to rest, quiet (*Od.* 3. 16); (3) lay aside (*Od.* 3. 40).
pontus, -i, *m.*, the sea.
pōpŭleus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of poplar.
pōpŭlus, -i, *m.* (1) people, nation; (2) the people, the common herd.
portentum, -i, *n.*, (1) portent, omen; (2) monster.
porto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, carry, bear.
portus, -ūs, *m.*, harbour, port.
posco, -ĕre, pōposci, *v. a.*, demand, require; ask of, with double *acc.*
possum, posse, pōtui, *v. n.* (pōtis + sum), to be able, have power; can, could, &c.
post, *prep.*, after.
postĕrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, coming after, following, future; (*ŕies*) *Od.* 11. 8.
postmōdō, *adv.*, afterwards.
pōtens, -tis, *adj.*, powerful; with *gen.*, ruling over, *Od.* 3. 1 *n.*

pōtis, -e, *adj.*, *comp.* pōtior, -ius, stronger, better, preferable; pōtius *as adv.*, rather.

pōto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, or pōtum, *v. a.*, drink, quaff.

praeceps, -īpitis, *adj.*, headlong, impetuous, precipitate.

praecepīo, -ēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, *v. a.* (prae + cāpio), (1) take beforehand; (2) teach.

praemium, -i, *n.*, reward.

praeſſiteo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, shine forth; shine more brightly, show to better advantage than, *with dat.*

praepōno, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsitum, *v. a.* (prae + pōno), to place before, in front.

praesens, -tis, *part. as adj.*, (1) that is before one, present; (2) powerful, *Od.* 35. 2 *n.*

praesidium, -i, *n.*, defence, protection; *Od.* 1. 2. *of a person.*

praeter, *prep.*, besides, except.

prātum, -i, *n.*, meadow.

prēcōr, -āri, -ātus, *v. dep. n.* and *a.*, pray, pray for; *with acc.* either of thing prayed for, or of person prayed.

prēlum, -i, *n.*, wine-press.

prēmo, -ēre, pressi, pressum, *v. a.*, (1) press upon, oppress, overcome; (2) keep down; *so of rines*, cut short, prune (*Od.* 31. 9).

prex, prēcīs, *f.* (*nom.* and *gen. sing. obsolete*), prayer.

primum, *adv.*, first, at first.

primus, -a, -um, *adj. superlat.*, first.

princeps, -īpis, chief, leader; *Od.* 16. 13, prime, elemental.

prior, -us, *comp. adj.*, earlier, better, superior; **prius**, *adv.*, rather, sooner, formerly.

privātus, -a, -um, *p. p. p. of privo*; *as adj.*, belonging to an individual, *as opp. to the state*; private, in private station.

prōbo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, try, test; approve of.

prōdīgus, -a, -um, *adj.*, prodigal, lavish.

prōdītor, -ōris, *m.*, betrayer.

proelium, -i, *n.*, battle.

prōfēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, *v. a.*, postpone, defer.

prōfūgus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fugitive; wandering.

prōhībeo, -ēre, -ui, -ītum, *v. a.* (pro + hābeo), ward off, hinder.

prōmīneo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, jut forward, overhang.

prōmitto, -ēre, -mīsi, -misum, *v. a.* (pro + mitto), promise.

prōmo, -ēre, -mpsi, -mptum, *v. a.* (pro + ēmo), bring out or forth, bring to light.

promptus, -a, -um, *p. p. p. of promo*, brought out; *as adj.*, ready, at hand.

prōnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, leaning forwards; sloping, falling.

prōpē, *prep. with acc.*, near.

prōpēro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. n.*, hasten.

prōpinquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, near.

prōpōno, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsitum, *v. a.* (pro + pōno), set before; propose; appoint.

prōprius, -a, -um, *adj.*, one's own, peculiar.

prōrīpio, -ēre, -rīpui, -reptum (pro + rāpio), drag forward, hurry forward.

prōruo, -ēre, -rūi, -rūtum, *v. a.* (pro + ruo), overthrow.

prōsum, prōdesse, prōfui, *v. n.* (pro + sum), to be of use, service; benefit, profit; *absol.*, or *with dat.*

prōtervitas, -ātis, *f.*, pertness.

prōtervus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wanton, pert, bold.

proxīmus, -a, -um, *adj. superlat.*, nearest, next.

prūdēns, -tis, *adj.*, far-seeing, wise, prudent.

pruīna, -ae, *f.*, hoar-frost; *also plur.*

pūbes, -is, *f.*, youth, young men, *collectively*.

pūdeo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, to be ashamed; **pudet**, *impers.*, it causes shame, *with acc. of person feeling shame, and gen. of the thing or person causing shame*.

pūdōr, -ōris, *m.*, shame.

puella, -ae, *f.*, girl.

puēr, -ēri, *m.*, boy, son.

puertia, -ae, *f.*, boyhood.

pugna, -ae, *f.*, fight, battle.

pugnus, -i, *m.*, fist.

pulcher, -chra, -chrum, *adj.*, beautiful.

pullus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dark-coloured, sombre.

pulso, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, strike, knock at, beat.

pulvīnar, -āris, *n.*, cushioned couch, couch; *esp. of the lectisternium*, *Od.* 37. 3.

pulvis, -ēris, *m.*, dust.

pūmex, -īcis, *m.*, pumice-stone; any porous rock; rock.

puppis, -is, *f.*, stern, poop (*of a ship*).

purpūreus, -a, -um, *adj.*, purple; *of tyrants, i. e. clothed in purple*, *Od.* 35. 12.

pūrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, pure; clear, unsullied; *with gen.*, clear of; *adv.* **purē**; **pūrum**, -i, *n.* (*sc. caelum*), clear sky.

pūter or **putris**, -tris, -tre, *adj.*, rotten, decaying (*of eyes*), languishing, melting.

quādrīmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, four years old.

quaero, -ēre, -sīvi or -sīi, -sītum, *v. a.*, ask, inquire; seek, require.

quālis, -e, *adj.*, (1) *relative*, such as; (2) *interrogative*, of what kind.

quam, *adv.*, (1) *how*, how much; *with superlat.*, as . . . as possible; (2) *than*.

quamquam, *conj.*, although; *with indic.*

quamvis, *conj.*, although; *with subj.*

quandō, *adv. interr.*, when?

quantus, -a, -um, *adj.*, how great, how much.

quāter, *adv.*, four times.

quātio, -tēre, *no perf.*, **quasum**, *v. a.*, shake, shatter; rouse.

-quē, *conj.*, *always subjoined to a word*, and; **-que** . . . **-que**, both . . . and. . . .

quercus, -ūs, *f.*, oak.

quērīmōnia, -ae, *f.*, complaint, quarrel.

quēror, -ri, *questus*, *r. dep. a.*, complain of, deplore; *with acc.*, also in *neuter sense*, complain.

questus, -ūs, *m.*, complaint, lamentation.

qui, *quae*, *quod*, *rel. pron.*, *gen.*, *cuius*, *dat.*, *cui*, *who*, *which*.

quicumque, *quaecumque*, *quodcumque*, *pron. rel.*, *whoever*, *whatever*; *cumque* sometimes separated, as in *Od.* 6. 3.

quiētus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *quiet*, *peaceful*.

quilibet, *quaelibet*, *quod-* or *quidlibet*, *pron. indef.*, *any* *you please*, *any whatever*.

quīn, *conj. and adv.*, (1) *that not*, *but that*; (2) *indeed*, *nay even*.

quintus, -a, -um, *numeral adj.*, *fifth*.

quippē, *adv.*, *indeed*, *in fact*.

quis, *qua*, *quid*, *indef. pron.*, *after si*, *any*; *neut.*, *at all*.

quis, *quid*, *interrog. pron.*, *who?* *what?*

quisquam, *quaequam*, *quicquam*, *indef. pron.*, *any one whatever*, *any*; *generally used with negatives*.

quisquis, *quaequae*, *quicquid*, *pron.*, *whoever*, *whatever*.

quō, *adv.*, *whither*; *to which* or *what end*; *interrog. and relat.*; also *conj.*, *in order that*, *that so*.

quōcumque, *adv.*, *whithersoever*.

quod, *conj.* (*qui*), *in that*, *that*, *because*; *quod si*, *but if*.

quōque, *adv.*, also.

quōtiens, *adv. rel.*, *how often*, *how many times*, as often as.

rābies, -em, -e, *f.*, *rage*, *madness*, *fury*.

rāpax, -ācis, *adj.*, *grasping*, *rapacious*; *rushing*, *swooping*.

rāpīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *rushing*, *rapid*.

rāpio, -ēre, *rāpui*, *raptum*, *r.*, *a.*, *carry off*, *snatch away*; *drag*.

rārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) *thinned out*, *rare*; (2) *rare*, *infrequent*.

rātis, -is, *f.*, *raft*, *boat*, *ship*.

rēcanto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *r. a.* (*re + canto*), *sing again*; *recant*.

rēcens, -tis, *adj.*, *fresh*, *young*, *recent*; in *Od.* 10. 2, *used of early man*, the opposite of the ordinary meaning of 'recent'; cf. the expression, 'when the world was young.'

rēcīno, -ēre, *r. a. and n.*, (*re + cāno*), *sing again*, *resound*, *echo*.

reclūdo, -ēre, -si, -sum, *r. a.* (*re + clando*), *open*, *unclose*.

rēcreeo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *r. a.* (*re + creo*), *recreate*, *restore*, *refresh*.

rēcumbo, -ēre, -cūbui, *r. n.*, *lie down*; *sink to rest*.

reddo, -ēre, -didi, -ditum, *r. a.* (*re + do*), *give back*, *return*, *render*.

rēdeo, -īre, -ii, -itum, *r. n.* (*re + eo*), *return*, *come back*.

- rēdīgo**, -ēre, -ēgi, -actum, *v. a.* (re + āgo), bring back ; restore.
rēductus, -a, -um, *p. p. p. of* **rēdūco**, *lit.* drawn back ; retired, sequestered.
rēfēro, *rēferre*, *rētūli* or *ret-tūli*, *rēlātum*, *v. a.* (re + fero), *lit.* to carry or bring back ; report, tell of, mention.
rēfīcio, -ēre, -fēci, -fectum (re + fācio), *v. a.*, make again, repair, renew.
rēfīgo, -ēre, -xi, -xum, *v. a.* (re + figo), unfix, unfasten.
rēfūgio, -ēre, *rēfūgi*, *v. n. and a.* (re + fūgio). flee back, avoid, shrink from (*with acc. or infin.*).
rēfulgeo, -ēre, *fulsi*, *v. n.* (re + fulgeo), gleam back, reflect a light, shine.
rēgia, -ae, *f.*, royal palace.
rēgina, -ae, *f.*, queen.
regno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. n.*, reign.
regnum, -i, *n.*, rule, kingdom.
rēgo, -ēre, -xi, -etum, *v. a.*, rule, govern.
rēlābor, -i, *rēlapsus*, *v. dep. n.* (re + lābor), flow or glide back.
rēlīgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.* (re + līgo), bind back, bind ; moor (*of a ship*).
rēlinquo, -ēre, -līqui, -lictum. *v. a.* (re + linquo), leave ; leave behind ; desert.
rēmāneo, -ēre, -mansī, *v. n.* (re + māneo), stay behind ; stay, remain.
rēmīgium, -i, *n.*, oarage, oars.
- rēmōveo**, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, *v. a.* (re + mōveo), move back, remove, withdraw.
rēmus, -i, *m.*, oar.
rēpāro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.* (re + pāro), (1) get again, recover ; (2) get in exchange, purchase, *Od.* 31. 12 and 37. 24.
rēpērio, -īre, *reppēri*, *rēper-tum*, *v. a.*, find.
rēpēto, -ēre, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, *v. a.*, seek again, come to recover.
rēpōno, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsitum, *v. a.* (re + pōno), (1) put back, restore ; (2) store up ; (3) *simply*, put, place, set.
rēquies, -ētis, *f.*, rest ; repose.
rēs, -ei, *f.*, thing, matter, affair, circumstance, &c.
rēsēco, -āre, -sēcui, -sectum, *v. a.* (re + sēcō), cut back, cut short, curtail.
rēsolvō, -ēre, -solvi, -sōlūtum, *v. a.* (re + solvo), unloose ; release.
rēsōno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. n.* (re + sōno), resound, ring.
respīcio, -ēre, -spexi, -spectum, *v. a.* (re + spēcio), (1) look back at ; look at ; (2) regard, respect.
rētorqueo, -ēre, -torsī, -tortum, *v. a.* (re + torqueo), twist back, hurl back.
rētro, *adv.*, back, backwards.
retrosum, *adv.*, backwards, back.
rētundo, -ēre, -tūdi, -tūnsum. *v. a.* (re + tundo), *lit.* hammer back ; so, blunt.
rēvertor, -i, -versus, *v. dep. n.*

(re + *verto*), turn back, re-
turn.

rēviso, -ēre, *v. a.* (re + *vīso*).
visit again, visit.

rex, *rēgis*, *m.*, king.

rīdeo, -ēre, -si, -sum, *v. n.*
laugh.

rīpa, -ae, *f.*, bank.

rīsus, -ūs, *m.*, laughter.

rītē, *adv.*, duly.

rīvus, -i, *m.*, river, stream.

rixa, -ae, *f.*, quarrel.

rōbūr, -ōris, *n.*, oak-wood,
strength.

rōsa, -ae, *f.*, rose.

rōseus, -a, -um, *adj.*, rosy,
rosy-hued.

rōta, -ae, *f.*, wheel.

rōtundus, -a, -um, *adj.*
round.

rūbeo, -ēre, *v. n.*, to be red ;
pres. part. *rubens*, red,
fiery.

rūber, -bra, -brum *adj.*, red,
ruddy.

rūbus, -i, *m.*, bramble-bush.

ruīna, -ae, *f.*, a tumbling
down, ruin.

rumpo, -ēre, *rūpi*, *ruptum*,
v. a., break, burst ; break
to pieces.

ruo, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum *v. n.*
fall down, rush, hasten.

rus, *rūris*, *n.* (*plur.* *rūra*, *nom.*
and *acc. only*), the country,
country, fields.

sācer, -cra, -crum, *adj.*, sa-
cred.

sācerdos, -dōtis, *comm.*, priest

sacro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*
make sacred, consecrate.

sacūlum, -i, *n.*, age, genera-
tion.

saepō, *adv.*, often.

saevio, -īre, -ii, -ītum, *v. n.*
be angry, rage.

saevus, -a, -um, *adj.*, savage,
fierce, cruel ; also not in a
bad sense, stern, severe.

sāga, -ae, *f.*, witch.

sāgitta, -ae, *f.*, arrow.

salveo, -ēre, *v. n.*, to be in
good health ; *imperat.* *salve*,
hail ! welcome !

sanctus, -a, -um, *adj.*, holy.

sanguineus, -a, -um, *adj.*

bloody, blood-stained.

sanguis, -inis, *m.*, blood.

sāpiens, -tis, *adj.*, wise.

sāpientia, -ae, *f.*, wisdom,
philosophy.

sāpio, -ēre, -īvi or -ii, *v. n.*,
to be wise, discreet.

sarcūlum, -i, *n.*, hoe.

sātio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*,
satisfy, sate.

sātis, *adv.* and *indeclin. adj.*
and *subst.*, enough ; as a
subst. with *gen.*

saucius, -a, -um, *adj.*, wound-
ed.

saxum, -i, *n.*, stone, rock.

scēlus, -ēris, *n.*, crime.

sciens, -tis, *part.*, knowing,
skilful, experienced in (*with*
gen.).

scilicet, *adv.*, assuredly.

scindo, -ēre, *scīdi*, *scissum*,
v. a., cleave ; tear.

scio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, *v. a.*
know.

scōpūlus, -i, *m.*, rock, crag.

scribo, -ēre, -psi, -ptum, *v. a.*,
write ; write of, celebrate.

scŷphus, -i, *m.*, cup, goblet.

sē, *acc. sing.* and *plur.* of *reflex.*
pron., *gen.*, *sui*, *dat.*, *sibi*,
himself, herself, &c., *re-*
ferring to nom. of sentence.

rēdīgo, -ēre, -ēgi, -actum, *v. a.* (re + āgo), bring back ; restore.
rēductus, -a, -um, *p. p. p. of* **rēdūco**, *lit.* drawn back ; retired, sequestered.
rēfēro, *rēferre*, *rētūli* or *ret-tūli*, *rēlātum*, *v. a.* (re + fero), *lit.* to carry or bring back ; report, tell of, mention.
rēfīcīo, -ēre, -fēcī, -fectum (re + fācio), *v. a.*, make again, repair, renew.
rēfīgo, -ēre, -xi, -xum, *v. a.* (re + fīgo), unfix, unfasten.
rēfūgio, -ēre, *rēfūgi*, *v. n. and a.* (re + fūgio). flee back, avoid, shrink from (*with acc. or infin.*).
rēfulgeo, -ēre, *fulsi*, *v. n.* (re + fulgeo), gleam back, reflect a light, shine.
rēgia, -ae, *f.*, royal palace.
rēgina, -ae, *f.*, queen.
regno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. n.*, reign.
regnum, -i, *n.*, rule, kingdom.
rēgo, -ēre, -xi, -etum, *v. a.*, rule, govern.
rēlābor, -i, *rēlapsus*, *v. dep. n.* (re + lābor), flow or glide back.
rēlīgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.* (re + līgo), bind back, bind ; moor (*of a ship*).
rēlinquo, -ēre, -līqui, -lictum. *v. a.* (re + linquo), leave ; leave behind ; desert.
rēmāneo, -ēre, -mansī, *v. n.* (re + māneo), stay behind ; stay, remain.
rēmīgium, -ī, *n.*, oarage, oars.

rēmōveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, *v. a.* (re + mōveo), move back, remove, withdraw.
rēmus, -i, *m.*, oar.
rēpāro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.* (re + pāro), (1) get again, recover ; (2) get in exchange, purchase, *Od.* 31. 12 and 37. 24.
rēpērio, -īre, *reppēri*, *rēper-tum*, *v. a.*, find.
rēpēto, -ēre, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, *v. a.*, seek again, come to recover.
rēpōno, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsitum, *v. a.* (re + pōno), (1) put back, restore ; (2) store up ; (3) simply, put, place, set.
rēquies, -ētis, *f.*, rest ; repose.
rēs, -ei, *f.*, thing, matter, affair, circumstance, &c.
rēsēco, -āre, -sēcui, -sectum, *v. a.* (re + sēcō), cut back, cut short, curtail.
rēsolvō, -ēre, -solvi, -sōlūtum, *v. a.* (re + solvo), unloose ; release.
rēsōno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. n.* (re + sōno), resound, ring.
respīcio, -ēre, -spexi, -spec-tum, *v. a.* (re + spēcio), (1) look back at ; look at ; (2) regard, respect.
rētorqueo, -ēre, -torsī, -tor-tum, *v. a.* (re + torqueo), twist back, hurl back.
rētro, *adv.*, back, backwards.
retrorsum, *adv.*, backwards, back.
rētundo, -ēre, -tūdi, -tūnsum. *v. a.* (re + tundo), *lit.* hammer back ; so, blunt.
rēvertor, -i, -versus, *v. dep. n.*

(re + *verto*), turn back, re-
turn.

rēviso, -ēre, *v. a.* (re + *vīso*).
visit again, visit.

rex, *rēgis*, *m.*, king.

rīdeo, -ēre, -si, -sum, *v. n.*
laugh.

rīpa, -ae, *f.*, bank.

rīsus, -ūs, *m.*, laughter.

rītē, *adv.*, duly.

rīvus, -i, *m.*, river, stream.

rixa, -ae, *f.*, quarrel.

rōbūr, -ōris, *n.*, oak-wood,
strength.

rōsa, -ae, *f.*, rose.

rōseus, -a, -um, *adj.*, rosy,
rosy-hued.

rōta, -ae, *f.*, wheel.

rōtundus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
round.

rūbeo, -ēre, *v. n.*, to be red ;
pres. part. *rubens*, red,
fiery.

rūber, -bra, -brum *adj.*, red,
ruddy.

rūbus, -i, *m.*, bramble-bush.

ruīna, -ae, *f.*, a tumbling
down, ruin.

rumpo, -ēre, *rūpi*, *ruptum*,
v. a., break, burst ; break
to pieces.

ruo, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum *v. n.*
fall down, rush, hasten.

rus, *rūris*, *n.* (*plur. rūra*, *nom.*
and acc. only), the country.
country, fields.

sācer, -cra, -crum, *adj.*, sa-
cred.

sācerdos, -dōtis, *comm.*, priest

sacro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*
make sacred, consecrate.

sascūlum, -i, *n.*, age, genera-
tion.

saepē, *adv.*, often.

saevio, -īre, -ii, -ītum, *v. n.*
be angry, rage.

saevus, -a, -um, *adj.*, savage,
fierce, cruel ; also not in a
bad sense, stern, severe.

sāga, -ae, *f.*, witch.

sāgitta, -ae, *f.*, arrow.

salveo, -ēre, *v. n.*, to be in
good health ; *imperat.* *salve*,
hail ! welcome !

sanctus, -a, -um, *adj.*, holy.

sanguineus, -a, -um, *adj.*

bloody, blood-stained.

sanguis, -inis, *m.*, blood.

sāpiens, -tis, *adj.*, wise.

sāpientia, -ae, *f.*, wisdom,
philosophy.

sāpio, -ēre, -īvi or -ii, *v. n.*,
to be wise, discreet.

sarcūlum, -i, *n.*, hoe.

sātio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*,
satisfy, sate.

sātis, *adv. and indeclin. adj.*
and subst., enough ; as a
subst. with gen.

saucius, -a, -um, *adj.*, wound-
ed.

saxum, -i, *n.*, stone, rock.

scēlus, -ēris, *n.*, crime.

sciens, -tis, *part.*, knowing,
skilful, experienced in (*with*
gen.).

scilicet, *adv.*, assuredly.

scindo, -ēre, *scīdi*, *scissum*,
v. a., cleave ; tear.

scio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, *v. a.*,
know.

scōpūlus, -i, *m.*, rock, crag.

scribo, -ēre, -psi, -ptum, *v. a.*,
write ; write of, celebrate.

scŷphus, -i, *m.*, cup, goblet.

sē, *acc. sing. and plur. of reflex.*
pron., *gen.*, *sui*, *dat.*, *sibi*,
himself, herself, &c., *re*
ferring to nom. of sentence.

sēcerno, -ēre, -crēvi, -crētum, *r. a.* (se + cerno), sever, set apart.
sēco, -āre, -cui, -ctum, *r. a.*; cut, cleave, pare.
sector, -āri, -ātus, *r. dep. a.*, chase, seek after.
sēcundus, -a, -um, *adj.*, following, next, second.
sēcūrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, free from care, free from danger, safe.
sed, *conj.*, but.
sēdes, -īs, *f.*, seat, abode; position, place.
sēdūlus, -a, -um, *adj.*, persevering, persistent.
sēges, -ētis, *f.*, corn-field.
sēmēl, *adv.*, once.
sēmōveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, *r. a.* (se + mōveo), to move apart, *p. p.* remote.
semper, *adv.*, always.
sēnecta, -ae, *f.*, old age.
sēnex, -is, *comm.*, an aged man or woman.
sēquor, -i, sēcūtus, *r. dep. a.* follow.
sērēnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, calm, serene.
sēro, -ēre, sēvi, sātum, *r. a.*, sow.
serpens, -tis, *comm.* serpent.
sērus, -a, -um, *adj.*, late.
servio, -īre, -īvi or -īi, -ītum, *r. n. with dat.*, to be a slave to, serve.
servo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *r. a.*, keep, preserve.
seu, *sive*, *conj.*, or whether; seu . . . seu = whether . . . or.
sēvērus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) stern, severe; (2) (of wine) harsh, rough.
si, *conj.*, if.

sic, *adv.*, thus, so.
sicco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *r. a.*, drain.
siccus, -a, -um, *adj.*; dry, sober; without tears (of eyes), *Od.* 3. 18.
sīdus, -ēris, *n.*, star (properly a constellation, as opp. to stella, a single star).
signum, -i, *n.*, sign, token, standard.
sīleo, -ēre, -ui, *r. n. and a.*, to be silent; to be silent about.
sīlua, -ae, *f.* = silva, *q. v.*
silva, -ae, *f.*, wood.
sīmīlis, -e, *adj.*, like.
simplex, -īcis, *adj.*, simple, plain, artless.
sīmul, *conj.*, as soon as; *adv.*, at the same time.
sīnē, *prep. with abl.*, without.
sīnister, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, left, on the left hand.
sīno, -ēre, sīvi, sītum, *r. a.*, allow.
sīnus, -ūs, *m.*, bay.
sīve. See seu.
sōcius, -i, *m.*, comrade.
sōdālis, -is, *comm.*, comrade, fellow.
sol, sōlis, *m.*, the sun.
sōlidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, solid, complete, unbroken, *Od.* 1. 20.
sōlitus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wonted, accustomed.
sollīcītūdo, -īnis, *f.*, anxiety, care.
sollīcītus, -a, -um, *adj.*, uneasy, anxious.
sōlum, -i, *n.*, soil.
sōlus, -a, -um, *adj.*, only, solitary.
solvo, -ēre, solvi, solūtum,

r. a., loosen, unbind, dissolve; release; *pass.* break (*of winter*, *Od.* 4. 1).
 somnus, -i, *m.*, sleep.
 sōnitus, -ūs, *m.*, sound.
 sōpor, -ōris, *m.*, sleep.
 sordidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dirty, mean, sorry.
 sōror, -ōris, *f.*, sister.
 sortior, -īri, -itum, *r. dep. a.*, obtain or appoint by lot.
 sospēs, -itis, *adj.*, safe and sound, unhurt.
 spātium, -i, *n.*, space, compass.
 spectācūlum, -i, *n.*, spectacle.
 sperno, -ēre, sprēvi, sprētum, *v. a.*, spurn, despise.
 spēro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.* and *n.*, hope for, expect; hope.
 spēs, spēi, *f.*, personified, hope.
 spicūlum, -i, *n.*, dart, arrow.
 splendo, -ēre, *v. n.*, shine, be bright.
 sponsus, -a, -um, *part.*; sponsus, -i, *m.*, betrothed, bridegroom.
 stābūlum, -i, *n.*, stall, stable.
 stātuo, -ēre, -ūi, -ūtum, *v. a.*, set up; place, station.
 stella, -ae, *f.*, star (*as opp. to* sidus, *which properly means a constellation*).
 sterno, -ēre, strāvi, strātum, *v. a.*, spread, bring to rest, lay low, bring to ruin.
 sto, stāre, stēti, stātum, *v. n.*, stand; remain; be, prove.
 stōmachus, -i, *m.*, wrath.
 strātus, -a, -um, *p. p. p.* of sterno, *q. v.*
 strépitus, -ūs, *m.*, noise, din.
 stridor, -ōris, *m.*, harsh sound, rattling, hissing, &c.

stultitia, -ae, *f.*, folly.
 sub, *prep. with abl.*, under, beneath; *with acc. of motion*, beneath, under; at the time of, just before.
 subdūco, -ēre, -duxi, -ductum, *v. a.* sub + dūco), draw from below, take away by stealth, steal, *Od.* 3. 30.
 subiectus, -a, -um, *p. p. p.* of subicio, thrown or put under; lying under or near, adjacent to.
 sūblimis, -e, *adj.*, high, lofty; *in Od.* 15. 31, of panting, hung in mid-air, stopped midway in the throat, 'catching breath.'
 subsēquor, -i, -sēcūtus, *v. dep. a.* (sub + sēquor), follow after, close upon.
 sūdor, -ōris, *m.*, sweat; toil.
 summa, -ae, *f.*, sum, total, span (*of life*).
 summus, -a, -um, *adj.* (= supremus, *superlat. of superus*), highest, topmost; *with subst.*, the top of.
 sūmo, -ere, -psi, -ptum, *v. a.* (sub—imo, *fr. ēmo*), take up; take; undertake, assume.
 sūper, *prep. with abl.*, above, upon.
 sūperbus, -a, -um, *adj.*, proud; stern.
 sūpēri, -ōrum, *m. pl.* (*sc. di*), the gods above.
 sūperiācio, -ēre, -iēcī, -iectum, *v. a.*, to throw or cast over, *with acc. and dat.*; *p. p.* superiecto aequore (*Od.* 2. 11), cast over (*sc. the land*), so overwhelming.
 sūpēro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. n.*

- and a.*, excel; overcome; conquer.
- sūpērus**, -a, -um, *adj.* (sūper), that is above, upper, higher.
- sūprēmus**, -a, -um, *adj. superlat.* (sūperus), highest, supreme; last.
- suspectus**, -a, -um, *p. p. p. of suspicio*, suspected, mistrusted.
- suspendo**, -ēre, -di, -sum, *v. a.*, hang up, suspend; *of votive offerings, a sign of dedication.*
- sustīneo**, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, *v. a.* (sub + tēneo), hold up, sustain, bear.
- sustūli**, *perf. of tollo.*
- sūsurrus**, -i, *m.*, whisper.
- suus**, -a, -um, *reflect. pron. possess.* (se), one's own, his own, her own, their own, its own.
- tāberna**, -ae, *f.*, hut, shed.
- tābūla**, -ae, *f.*, tablet; picture, *Od.* 5. 13 *n.*
- tācītus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, silent, noiseless.
- taedium**, -i, *n.*, weariness, disgust.
- tālus**, -i, *m.*, (1) ankle-bone; (2) die (*made from bones*); *plur.* dice.
- tam**, *adv.*, so much, so.
- tāmen**, *adv.*, nevertheless, yet.
- tandem**, *adv.*, at length.
- tango**, -ēre, tēgigi, tactum, *v. a.*, touch; (*Od.* 8. 8) bathe in.
- tardus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, slow.
- tēgo**, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, cover, clothe; hide.
- tellūs**, -ūris, *f.*, land, country; earth, ground.
- tēmēre**, *adv.*, at random, rashly, heedlessly.
- tempēro**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, temper, guide, govern.
- tempestivus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, timely, seasonable; ripe, mature.
- templum**, -i, *n.*, temple.
- tempto**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, try, attempt, attack.
- tempus**, -ōris, *n.*, time; *plur.* (1) times, age; (2) the temples (*of the head*).
- tendo**, -ēre, tētendi, tentum *and* tensum, *v. a. and n.*, (1) stretch, extend; tune (*a lyre*); (2) tend, aim, strive.
- tēneo**, -ēre, -ui, -tum, *v. a.*, hold, keep fast; restrain, withhold.
- tēnēr**, -ēra, -ērūm, *adj.*, tender, loving, gentle.
- tēnuis**, -e, *adj.*, (1) thin, narrow; (2) slender, weak.
- tēpeo**, -ēre, *v. n.*, to be warm, glow; *with abl.* to be enamoured of.
- ter**, *adv.*, thrice, three times.
- tērēs**, -ētis, *adj.*, smooth and round, *Od.* 1. 28 *n.*
- tergēminus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, threefold, triple.
- terminus**, -i, *m.*, boundary, limit.
- terra**, -ae, *f.*, the earth, land, country; *plur.*, the lands, the world.
- terreo**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, terrify.
- testa**, -ae, *f.*, earthen pot, pitcher, jar.

testor, -āri, -ātus, *r. a.*, testify, prove.

testūdo, -īnis, *f.* (testa = shell), (1) tortoise; tortoise-shell; so (2) lyre, lute. *from its shape.*

thālāmus, -i, *m.*, bridal-chamber.

theātrum, -i, *n.*, theatre.

thus, -ūris, or **tus**, tūris, *n.*, frankincense.

thŷmum, -i, *n.*, thyme.

tibia, -ae, *f.*, flute.

tigris, -is or -īdis, *m. or f.*, tiger.

timeo, -ēre, -ui, *r. a.*, fear.

tīmidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, timid, fearful.

tīmor, -ōris, *m.*, fear.

tōga, -ae, *f.*, toga, the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace.

tollo, -ēre, sustuli, sublātum, *r. a.*, lift up, raise, exalt; carry off (*Od.* 2. 49); abolish, do away with.

tōno, -āre, -āvi, *r. n.*, thunder.

torreo, -ēre, torrui, tostum, *r. a.*, scorch, burn.

torvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fierce, grim.

tōtīdem, numer. indeclin., just as many, as many.

tōtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, whole, the whole of.

trābālis, -e, *adj.*, pertaining to beams, huge.

trabs, -bis, *f.*, beam, timber; ship.

tracto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *r. a.*, lit. drag about; touch, handle.

trādo, -ēre, -dīdi, -dītum, *r. a.*

(trans + do), give over, deliver.

trāho, -ēre, -xi, -etum, *r. a.*, drag, draw; carry off.

trans, *prep. with acc.*, across.

transfēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, *r. a.* (trans + fēro), carry or bring across, transfer, remove.

transilio, -īre, -ui or -īvi, *r. a.*, to leap or spring over, traverse.

trēmendus, -a, -um, *adj.*, to be trembled at, terrible.

trēmo, -ēre, -ui, -ītum, *r. n.* and *a.*, tremble; tremble at.

tribuo, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, *r. a.*, distribute, assign, bestow.

trīformis, -e, *adj.*, having three shapes, triform.

triplex, -īcis, *adj.*, triple, three-fold.

tristis, -e, *adj.*, sad, gloomy.

tristītia, -ae, *f.*, sadness, gloom.

triumphus, -i, *m.*, triumph, the procession of a victorious general at Rome.

trux, -ūcis, *adj.*, fierce.

tu, *pers. pron.*, gen., tui, *dat.*, tibi, *acc.*, te, thou.

tūba, -ae, *f.*, bugle, trumpet, *Od.* 1. 23 *n.*

tueor, -ēri, tuītus, *r. dep. a.*, (1) gaze at, watch; (2) watch over, protect.

tum, *adv.*, at that time, then.

tūmeo, -ēre, *r. n.*, swell.

tūmultus, -ūs, *m.*, uproar, tumult.

tūnīca, -ae, *f.*, tunic or coat; properly, the garment worn under the toga.

turba, -ae, *f.*, crowd, throng.

turgidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, swelling, swollen.

turpis, -e, *adj.*, base ; mean ; ugly.

turpo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum. *v. a.*, defile, disfigure.

turris, -is, *f.*, tower.

tūtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, safe, secure.

tuus, -a, -um, *possess. pron.* of 2nd pers. sing., thy, thine.

tympanum, -i, *n.*, drum, timbrel, tambour, the special instrument of the priests of Cybele.

tŷrannus, -ī, *m.*, lord, ruler, tyrant.

ūbi, *adv.*, where.

ūdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wet, moist.

ulcērōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, full of sores ; wounded, fevered.

ullus, -a, -um, *adj.*, any, either in a question expecting a negative answer, or with a negative.

ulmus, -i, *f.*, elm.

ulŷmus, -a, -um, *adj. superlat.*, last ; remotest.

ultor, -ōris, *m.*, avenger.

ultra, *prep. (with acc.)*, and *adv.*, beyond.

umbra, -ae, *f.*, shade, shadow.

umbrōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, shady.

ūmērus, -i, *m.*, shoulder.

ūmor, -ōris, *m.*, moisture.

uncus, -i, *m.*, hook, clamp, *adj.*, -a, -um, crooked.

unda, -ae, *f.*, water, wave.

unde, *adv.*, whence, from whom, from what.

undique, *adv.*, from every side.

unguis, -is, *m.*, nail ; claw.

unguo, -ēre, unxi, unctum. *v. a.*, smear, anoint.

ūnice, *adv.*, singularly ; utterly.

ūnus, -a, -um, *numeral adj.*, one ; only, sole.

urbs, -bis, *f.*, city ; the city, *sc. Rome.*

urgeo, -ēre, ursi, *v. a.*, press, urge ; beset.

ūro, -ēre, ussi, ustum. *v. a.*, burn ; keep alight ; burn with love ; *pass.*, to be burnt, *sc. by love. Od. 6. 19, &c.*

usque, *adv.*, continuously, constantly.

ūsus, -us, *m.*, use, employment, exercise.

ut, *conj.*, (1) that, in order that, so that ; (2) as ; (3) how (*interr.*).

utcumque, *adv.*, (1) however ; (2) whenever.

ūti, *conj.* = ut.

ūtilis, -e, *adj.*, useful, fitted.

ūtinam, *adv.*, oh that, would that ; with *subj.*

ūva, -ae, *f.*, grape.

ūvidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wet.

uxor, -ōris, *f.*, wife.

uxōrius, -a, -um, *adj.*, uxorious, *i. e.* fond or too fond of a wife.

vācuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, vacant, empty ; disengaged, fancy free.

vādum, -i, *n.*, (1) shoal, shallow place ; (2) *plur.*, sea, waters.

vae, *interj.*, alas !

vāgor, -āri, -ātus, *v. dep. n.*, wander, ramble.

vāgus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wandering; erring.

vāleo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. n.*
(1) to be vigorous, healthy;
(2) to be capable of, able to, *with inf.*

vālidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, healthy, strong.

vallis, -is, *f.*, valley.

vānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, vain, groundless; empty, ineffectual.

vārius, -a, -um, *adj.*, various, changing.

vātes, -is, *m.*, prophet, bard, poet.

-ve, *conj.* (vel), or; *always subjoined to a word.*

vēlo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, veil, cloak.

vēlox, -ōcis, *adj.*, swift.

vēlum, -i, *n.*, sail, *usually in plur.*; *vela dare*, to spread sail, set sail, sail.

vēlut or **vēlūti**, *adv.*, even as, just as.

vēnātor, -ōris, *m.*, hunter.

vēnēno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, poison.

vēnēnum, -i, *n.*, poison.

vēnia, -ae, *f.*, pardon, excuse, propitiation; *also plur.*

vēnio, -īre, vēni, ventum, *v. n.*, come.

ventus, -i, *m.*, wind.

vēr, -ēris, *n.*, spring.

verbēnae, -arum, *f. plur.*, sacred boughs, of laurel, myrtle, &c., *Od.* 19. 14.

vērēcundus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bashful, modest.

vērītas, -ātis, *f.*, truth.

verro, -ēre, -ri, -sum, *v. a.*, sweep.

vertex, -icis, *m.*, top, crown of the head; head.

verto, -ēre, -ti, -sum, *v. a.*, turn, turn about; change.

vērūs, -a, -um, *adj.*, true; *n.*, verum, -i, truth.

vester, -tra, -trum, *pron. adj.*, of 2nd pers. plur. (vos), your, yours.

vestimentum, -i, *n.*, garment.

vestis, -is, *f.*, garment, clothes.

vēto, -āre, -vi, -itum, *v. a.*, forbid.

vētus, -ēris, *adj.*, old.

via, -ae, *f.*, way, road.

vīcis (*a gen.*; the *nom. sing.* does not occur), vīcem, vīce; *plur.* vīces (*nom. and acc.*), and vīcibus (*dat. and abl.*), change, alternation, turn, vicissitude; vice veris (*Od.* 4. 1), the coming round, return of spring; retribution.

victor, -ōris, *m.*, conqueror, victor.

vīdeo, -ēre, vīdi, vīsum, *v. a.*, see; *pass.* vīdeor, -ēri, vīsus, to be seen, appear, seem; vīdetur (*perf.* visum est), it seems good to, is resolved by; *with dat.*

vīduus, -a, -um, *adj.*, widowed; bereft; *with abl.*

vīgeo, -ēre, *v. n.*, to be vigorous; flourish, bloom.

vīlis, -e, *adj.*, cheap; poor.

vīncio, -īre, -nxi, -netum, *v. a.*, bind.

vinco, -ēre, vīci, victum, *v. a.*, conquer.

vīnum, -i, *n.*, wine; *also in plur.*

violēter, *adv.*, violently.

vīpērīnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of a viper.

vir, **vīri**, *m.*, a man, as *opposed to a woman*; generally in a good sense, implying courage and manliness.

vīreo, -ēre, *v. n.*, to be green, flourishing (*of the bloom of youth*).

virga, -ae, *f.*, rod, wand.

virgo, -inis, *f.*, virgin, maiden; as a proper name, i. e. Diana, or Artemis, the virgin-goddess.

vīrīdis, -e, *adj.*, green.

vīrilis, -e, *adj.*, befitting a man, manly.

vis, *f.*, *gen. and dat. rare, acc. vim., abl. vi, f. plur. vīres, -ium*, force, strength.

viso, -ēre, -si, -sum, survey; go to see, visit (*Od. 2. 8*).

vīta, -ae, *f.*, life.

vītis, -is, *f.*, vine.

vītium, -i, *n.*, fault, vice, crime.

vīto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, avoid, escape.

vītreat, -a, -um, *adj.*, glassy; clear, beautiful.

vītium, -i, *n.*, glass.

vītūlus, -i, *m.*, calf.

vīvax, -ācis, *adj.*, long-lived.

vivo, -ēre, vixi, vietum, *v. n.*, live.

vīvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, alive, living.

vix, *adv.*, hardly, scarcely.

vōcālis, -e, *adj.*, vocal, sweet-voiced, musical.

vōco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, call, name.

vōlo, velle, vōlui, *v. anom.*, wish, will.

vōlo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. n.*, fly; hasten.

vōlūcer, -eris, -e, *adj.*, flying, winged; so, swift.

vōlūtas, -ātis, *f.*, wish, will.

vōtīvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, votive, i. e. given in obedience to a vow.

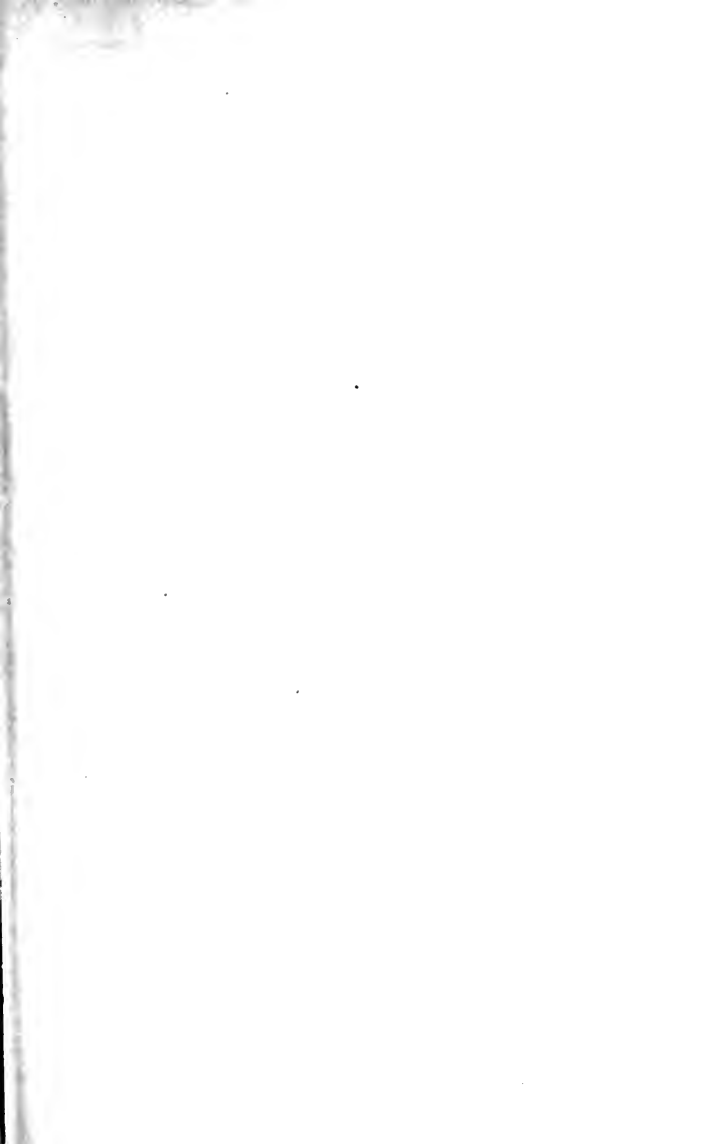
vox, vōcis, *f.*, voice; speech, language.

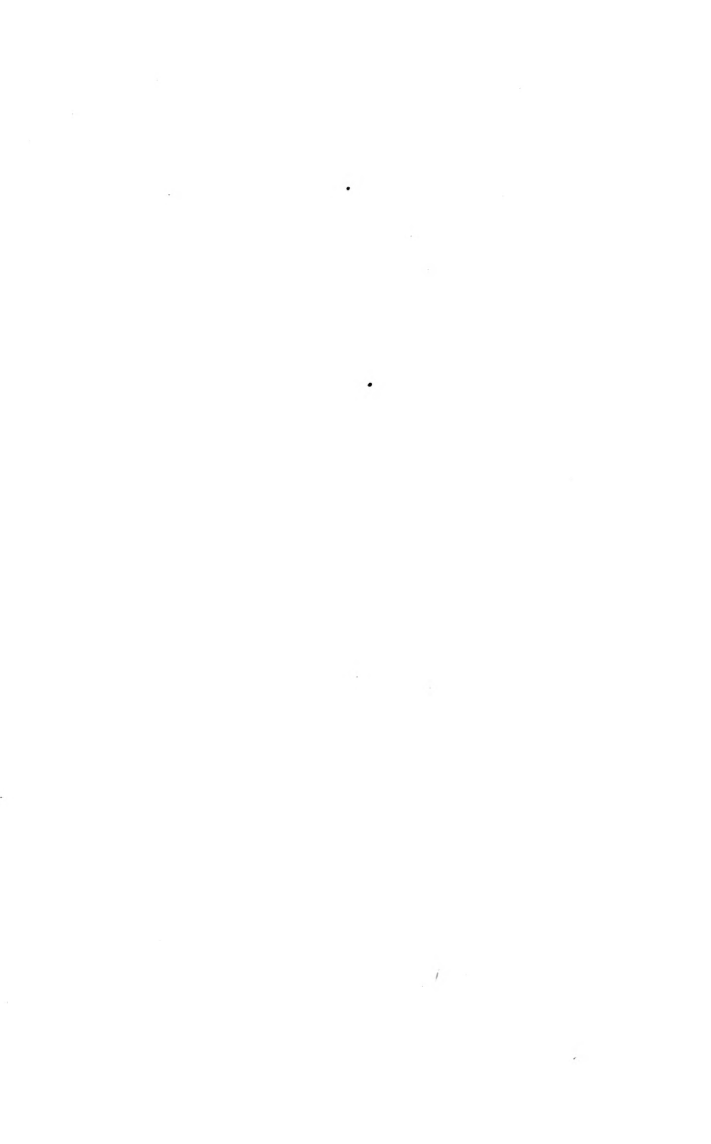
vulgus, -i, *n.*, crowd, mob; the vulgar.

vulnus, -ēris, *n.*, wound.

vultus, -ūs, *m.*, face, look.

zōna, -ae, *f.*, zone, girdle.





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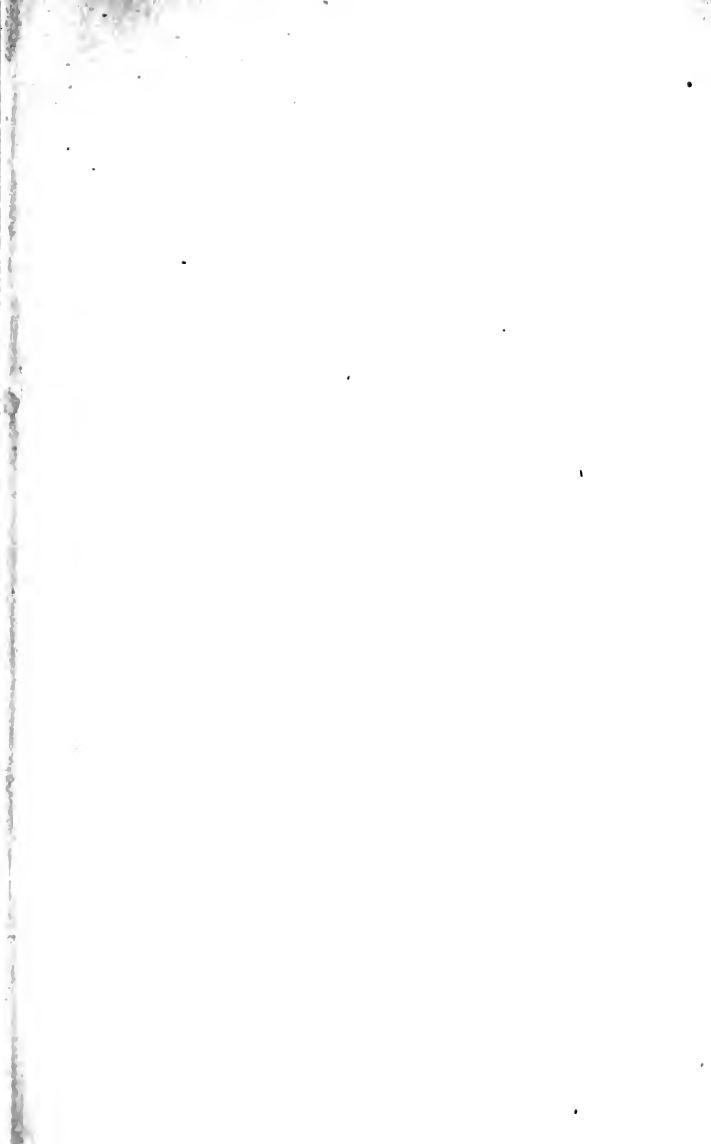
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